

THE NEWS-BULLETIN

Vol. 3 No. 34

MOKENA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1922.

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CHAS. MORIARTY, CIVIL WAR VET AND WIDELY KNOWN AUCTIONEER PASSES AWAY AT HOME IN MOKENA

Charles Moriarty, familiarly known as "Colonel," aged 75 years, died Tuesday morning at his home in Mokena, following a four weeks' illness. Death was due to hardening of the liver.

The deceased was born on the old homestead northwest of Mokena and lived here all his life. His parents came from Syracuse, N. Y., and were among the early settlers here. The elder Moriarty bought 40 acres from the Government and started farming. Along in 1849, during the California gold fever, he left home for the gold fields, driving across the country with an ox team. He relayed a letter to his family saying he had struck gold and was coming home, but he was never heard from after that. It is supposed he was either killed by bandits or Indians. His widow and three sons and a daughter were left alone and had a hard struggle for existence in a new and sparsely settled country. When the Civil war broke out, Charles enlisted at the age of 15 years and served through the campaign. He was present when the messenger came bearing Lee's surrender.

The deceased served as trustee on the village board for many years and was one of the first directors of the Mokena State Bank when it was organized.

For many years he was engaged in auctioneering and cried many hundreds of sales throughout Will County. He was also engaged in the feed business for many years.

Twenty-five years ago he was married to Miss Mary B. Hickey, of Galesburg, Ill. There are no children.

The deceased was the last surviving member of his family. He is survived by his widow.

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the late home, Rev. Wm. Kreis, pastor of the St. John Evangelical church, officiating. Six Mokena boys who served in the World War acted as pallbearers. Burial took place in Marshall cemetery.

Funeral of Mrs. J. Schiek to be Held Sat.

Mrs. Jacob Schiek who has been spending the winter with her son in Chicago died Wednesday morning of pneumonia. She will be buried Saturday afternoon at one o'clock from the old home in Mokena, Rev. Kreis officiating.

The Mokena Home Improvement Club will meet with Mrs. E. P. Krapp next Wednesday afternoon instead of Thursday, the regular meeting day, on account of the Tri-annual County meeting at Joliet on that day. The following program will be rendered:

Study, "Community Responsibility Toward Our Neighbors," Mrs. Wm. Semmler.

Paper, "Beautifying the Home Grounds," Mrs. E. P. Krapp.

Discussion, "Shrubs, Perennials, Vines and Bulbs."

Demonstration, "Cake Frostings and Salad Dressings."

Roll Call, "Home Made Conveniences."

Refreshments—Salad and Crackers.

Miss Lois Link underwent an operation for the removal of her tonsils at Silver Cross hospital in Joliet last week.

Mrs. Geo. Kohler's class of the M. E. Sunday school has organized and elected officers as follows:

Miss Florence Cooper, President.
Miss Florence Kohler, Vice-President.

Miss Hazel Klose, Treasurer.
Miss Helele Cooper, Secretary.

Miss Gertrude Nielsen, Assistant Secretary.

Miss Marcia Leiss, Reporter.

Sick Committee—Edna Warning, Kathryn Bruder, Grace Nielsen.

Entertainment Committee—Hazel Klose, Virginia Bruder, Evelyn Popping.

Class Name—"Buds of Promise."

LUTHERAN
IMMANUEL CHURCH
W. J. Kennitz, Pastor.

March 26—English services at 10:30 a. m. Sermon topic, "The Death of Christ On the Cross the Legal Ransom for Our Souls." Friends, it is a message you all need and should hear.

March 30—7:30 p. m. The fifth Lenten service in the English language. The remarkable conduct of Jesus on the Cross will be revived. Jesus forsaken by God, yet He prays to Him. Jesus refuses vinegar, and then again cries "It Thirst!" WHY?

Our church attendance is improving right along. May we see you there the next time?

Minnie Eggers is still a very patient sufferer. We wish we could say she is improved.

To Safeguard Health Of Children of the Mokena Public School

When the United States Government examined hundreds of thousands of our young men for army service, they found that the majority of them were physically unfit. None of us wish our children to grow up weak in mind or body.

Our school at the present time is well fitted to teach our children along lines which will make them good and efficient citizens mentally, but our school playground is not equipped with the apparatus which is considered necessary for schools all over the country, to make children strong and healthy. It is a common saying that "A sound mind is usually found in a sound body."

Our Board of Education does not have sufficient funds to purchase the necessary equipment. We need \$450.00, and do not want our children to be deprived of the advantages to which they are entitled until the Board of Education shall obtain the necessary funds.

We are therefore asking you, as individuals, to contribute as much as you possibly can afford, so that the apparatus can be purchased at once. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated by the community at large.

A committee has been appointed, and will call upon you for your contribution.

Yours sincerely,
PHILIP E. HACKER,
JAMES COOPER,
ONA E. MCGOVNEY,
School Directors.

"BE PREPARED"

This is the motto of the organization known as the "Boy Scouts of America."

Several boys in Mokena expressed a desire to belong to the Boy Scouts and in November, 1920, the troop, now existing, was organized.

As a rule troops are organized in connection with some church or other organization, and any expenditures involved in the operation of the troop are financed by that church or organization. As that plan could not be followed in Mokena, the troop was formed with, and is open to, all boys over 12 years of age who are willing to abide by the laws of the movement and subscribe to its oath.

The troop is in charge of a Scoutmaster, Assistant Scoutmaster, and three Committeemen, who donate their services free.

It is the duty of the committee to provide a meeting place for the boys or furnish sufficient reason why such cannot be secured.

For one year the Scouts used the Methodist church in which to hold their meetings and as this became inadequate to their needs, Hatch Hall was secured. The use of both these meeting places was granted free of charge and the undersigned committee tender their thanks on behalf of the Scouts, to the Trustees of the Methodist church and to Mr. Hatch for their kindness.

Unless another place can be secured free of charge, it will be necessary to pay a nominal rental to cover lighting, etc., in future, and as this will amount to \$26.00 for one year, the committee takes this opportunity of appealing to the generosity of the public-spirited citizens to donate this amount that the boys of Mokena be not denied this privilege enjoyed by the boys of other towns and cities. The boys themselves cannot solicit subscriptions, as it would be a violation of the By-Laws of the National Organization, therefore the committee assumes responsibility for this appeal and requests all subscriptions be handed to the undersigned, from whom suitable acknowledgment will be made, and who will be pleased to give any information relative to what is published from week to week in the News-Bulletin.

W. H. Clark,
D. M. Lockwood,
F. Hunter,
Committee.
A. C. Woods, Scoutmaster.
H. Johnson, Assistant Scoutmaster.

Fatal Auto Accident Narrowly Averted At Orland Sunday

An automobile accident that seemed almost a miracle happened on Keen Avenue about a quarter of a mile north of Orland Sunday night at about seven o'clock. James Mitchell, an employee at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and his family, consisting of his wife and four small children, narrowly escaped death when their car skidded and took to the ditch and turned turtle in about 3 feet of water. Not one of the party received the slightest injury, as all were able to walk back to town and take the 7:30 dummy to Chicago. Mr. Mitchell intends to build in the new subdivision this spring and was out with his family to make some preparations. The car was towed back to the garage by Shiek and his wrecking crew where it will be repaired.

The township election on April 4th is going to be much more exciting than was expected at the beginning of the campaign. Candidates for the three main offices, namely, Supervisor, Assessor and Collector, have been very busy the past week or more. Some of them are making an almost house to house canvass of the village. From present appearances the judges and clerks can look forward to a busy day as a large number of votes will be cast.

Wm. Raney has solved the problem of cutting down the expenses of running a "Lizzie." Whenever he is out of gas or the motor fails to perform, he just hitchhikes his old nag to "Lizzie" and comes to town. A fairly up-to-date outfit at that—the only article lacking in the outfit is a whip socket.

Shrimp Koehler has gone out of the rabbit business. He sold his entire stock of Belgian hares to Joseph Rust, Jr.

R. M. Cooper entertained Rev. Neumeyer, pastor of the M. E. church and a number of friends Sunday.

Rev. Greeve, pastor of Christ Lutheran church, has been busily engaged the past two weeks getting subscriptions to a fund to be used in enlarging the German school. Members of the congregation have been very liberal in contributing to the fund, over a thousand dollars having already been subscribed.

The storm Saturday night and Sunday delayed work on some of the new buildings going up around here, as it filled some basements and cisterns that were partly completed, although some of the village housewives were thankful for the rain as their cisterns were empty.

Some of the young athletes from here have been invited to join the Tinley Park Athletic Club and it was said that some of them will join. Some of the players and fans are beginning to talk baseball again. Let's hope that Orland will have as strong a team as they had last year, and there is no reason why they shouldn't if they will only get together and stick together as there is plenty of material here to make a good team.

Mokus and Stogie attended a dance Saturday night at Palos Park. Oh, yes, and by the way, Gooftus was there. If you don't believe it ask Frank Mahaffey.

Ed Yunker who was recently hurt when his team ran away is getting along nicely.

So far no one has come to claim the flash-light left in Herman Deeweese's hen house. If the owner does not get it soon he will have to buy a new battery for it.

It begins to look as though village offices are not worth having any more. There are to be three Trustees and a village Clerk to be elected at the next election and so far no one has made public his intentions of being a candidate for any of these offices.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lehman, Clara Wachlin and W. G. Warning, all of Chicago, spent Sunday at the Christ Warning home.

ORLAND
Miss Carrie Rothberg and Emil Keuch, both of Orland, were united in marriage Sunday, March 19, at 3 o'clock.

A meeting of the High School Directors of the Orland High School was held Saturday, March 8, in the Bank building. The contract for the building of the high school building was let. William Mayhaffey received the contract. Plans for the erection of the building in the immediate future were made.

Lester Kay has bought an acre of land in the Gee's subdivision. Anyone wishing to buy a pretty building spot would do well to consult George Gee, cashier of the Orland State Bank, before buying elsewhere. He has some very choice lots.

Gordon Kay has been sick with tonsillitis.

Ruth Monahan, of Glencoe, spent the week end with Esther Gee.

Dorothy Sandford and Marian Barber of Joliet were entertained Saturday and Sunday at the Wm. Hewson home.

Miss Harriet Austin has a sewing class every Saturday afternoon from 2:30 to 5 o'clock at her home.

Elmer Hallberg was entertained at the Raymond Cooper home Sunday. Harry E. Cox spent the week end at his home.

Lankenau and Maue Nominated For Office Of Supervisor

Town politics are getting pretty warm in Frankfort township. The Republican and People's parties held their annual caucuses at Frankfort Saturday afternoon. On the Republican ticket the following were nominated:

Supervisor—Wm. Lankenau.
Town Clerk—Karl Krapp.
Assessor—Joseph Kohl, Jr.
Highway Commissioner—Fred Marti.

School Trustee, to fill vacancy—Jacob P. Bauch.
School Trustee, full term—Adam J. Heisner.

On the People's ticket the following were nominated:

Supervisor—G. W. Maue.
Town Clerk—Walter H. Pfaff.
Highway Commissioner—Christ H. Warning.

Justice of the Peace—G. F. Hasse.
School Trustee, full term—Herman Scheer.

School Trustee, to fill vacancy—C. J. Lühring.

A hard road proposition is also going to be voted on. The following roads have been selected:

Commencing at the corner of Section 9, thence running north 1 mile between Sections 3 and 4, thence east between Orland township and Section 3, one-quarter mile to Orland township center road.

Commencing on the westerly line of Section 15 at the Fred Geuther farm, thence easterly on the highway across the central part of said Section 15, a distance of about a mile.

Commencing at a point on the Section line between Sections 25 and 26 on the gravel road running south-easterly from Frankfort, thence south on said Section line between Sections 35 and 36 to the southerly line of Frankfort township, a distance of one and a quarter miles.

An annual tax of 40 cents on each \$100 assessed valuation is to be levied for a period of three years to build the above roads. The above proposition is to be voted on at the annual town election to be held on Tuesday, April 4th.

OBITUARY

William Frederick Wilson was born December 23d, 1836 in Rochester, New York. At the age of 12 he moved with his parents to Berlin, Canada. He came to Chicago when still a young man and in 1862 was united in marriage to Anna Martha Sippel. The couple settled in Orland until 1869 when they came to Frankfort. Nine children were born to this union. Death claimed Mrs. Wilson in 1886 and five of the children have also preceded their father.

While in Orland Mr. Wilson joined the M. E. church, transferring his membership to Frankfort upon his removal here. During these years he has been a faithful and consistent member of the church.

For the past eighteen years Mr. Wilson has made his home with Conrad and Emma, by whom he was lovingly and thoroughly cared for. On Tuesday, March 7th, he was taken ill and at 5:30 p. m. Tuesday, March 14th, a week later, passed to his God and reward.

Mr. Wilson is survived by two sons, Conrad and Frank; two daughters, Emma and Amelia; ten grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Funeral services were held at the Methodist Episcopal church of Frankfort, Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, following a short service at the home. Every seat in the church was taken and the attendance was estimated at about three hundred, the crowd being well handled by Mr. Levi Doty, usher, assisted by Mr. Jake Bauch, sexton. Mr. Zechlin was in charge of the funeral arrangements. A mixed quartette composed of Mrs. Frank Kohlhaagen, Grace Kohlhaagen, Wesley Hollestein and Willie Baumgartner sang "Still, Still With Thee" and "It Is Well With My Soul." Mr. Baumgartner also sang "Nearer My God To Thee" in German, one of Mr. Wilson's favorite songs. Mrs. Wesley Hollestein served very well at the piano. Rev. Theodore Miner, pastor of the church, preached the funeral sermon, and the Rev. Otto Frey, pastor of the Green Garden M. E. church, also spoke. The pallbearers, whose names follow, were friends and neighbors of Mr. Wilson when he was farming: Charles Hollestein, William Paulson, John Minger, Conrad Bettenhausen, John Marti and F. L. Hasenjaeger.

Interment was in Pleasant Hill cemetery.

The Home Improvement Club met at the home of Mrs. Chas. Pfaff, Thursday, March 16. An interesting program was rendered. Planting and care of gardens was the main theme. Also a paper was read on "Community Responsibility Toward Our Neighbors."

The Young People of First M. E. church held a business meeting and social at the home of Miss Florence Folkers on Friday night, March 17. Three new members, the Misses Elsie and Lillian Bauch and Della Hollestein, were taken into the League. Plans were made to give the play "Nothing But the Truth," also to entertain the New Lenox Epworth League April 16.

Social Dem. Club of Worth Receives Charter

The Social Democratic Club of the 9th District of Worth has received its charter, and held a meeting March 16th, 1922, at Liberty hall, Chicago Ridge, for the first reading of the constitution and by-laws. The charter members of the club are as follows:

H. Schmalen, president.
Emery Dravo, vice-president.
H. Hanks, financial secretary.
Daniel T. Kennedy, treasurer.
F. W. Eiders, recording sec'y.
Jos. Feldner, acting committeeman, and 27 other members.

The next reading of the constitution and by-laws will be at their next meeting, March 24th, 1922, at Liberty hall.

As the above officers are only temporary, the election of permanent officers will take place.

The above officers extend an invitation to all Democrats in the 9th District to attend the next meeting, as everyone's help is needed and will be greatly appreciated. Don't forget. Friday, March 24, at Liberty hall. Everyone welcome.

CERTIFICATE MEMBER 4632.

A Benefit Supper was served Cafeteria style at the Worth M. E. church Thursday evening, March 16th. The net receipts were very satisfactory.

The Worth M. E. church have organized an Epworth League, and are holding weekly meetings every Sunday evening, commencing at 6:30. Last Sunday's meeting was very well attended considering the inclement weather.

The race is on. B. S. Crandall and John Banks are both circulating petitions for Highway Commissioner. Looks like it's going to be a pretty close race, as both men are well known and liked.

Miss Ruth Palmer has been sick and under the doctor's care for some time.

Mrs. Luedtke has returned from an extended visit in Wisconsin.

Don't forget to leave your interesting news items at the postoffice.

Marley News

The ladies of the Marley church were very successful in selling lunches to the patrons of the Thos. Cooper sale Saturday. About \$60.00 were cleared. We thank Mr. Cooper for this opportunity to add to our funds.

The following pupils of Marley school received blue buttons for six months' perfect attendance: Alice Haley, Label Aspel, Edna Aspel, Francis Nelson. The six pupils in 8th grade are real busy reviewing for the final examination, to be given May 6th.

Florence Bostrum spent the week end with her sister Alma at Mokena.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nelson entertained Friday evening at a social card game.

C. F. Haley returned Saturday evening from his trip to Iowa.

Cord Wood for sale, cut in stove length, at \$6.00 a cord.
A. J. FITZER, Phone 51, R-1.
Mokena, Ill.

Let The Mokena Laundry do your washing

Our prices are as follows: minimum on wet wash 15 lbs. \$1; 7c a lb for lots over 15 lbs. Rough dry 12 lbs. for \$1; 8 1-2 cents a lb on lots over this amount. Customers to furnish 2 large bars laundry soap. WE COLLECT AND DELIVER WASH. Tel. Mokena 211

Mokena Home Laundry R. H. Burlingame
Proprietor

Tinley Park Globe Trotter Has Returned

Herman Englehardt, who is working for the International Harvester Co., just came back from his long trip. Since he left he has been in South America twice, in Europe twice, and once in Africa.

Herman has many interesting stories to tell from all parts of the world. He is going to Oklahoma City to stay until August, then he goes to South America again.

Mrs. Berg, of Tinley Park, who fell and broke her ankle some five weeks ago, is able to walk around with the aid of a cane. Dr. Ickstadt removed the cast several days ago.

Mrs. Ferdinand Hartwig, who has been very sick with a complication of conditions, is improving very rapidly. She is under the care of Dr. Ickstadt.

Mrs. Henry Vogt, Sr., who has been very sick, is also improving. She is under the care of Dr. Ickstadt and a trained nurse.

While Mrs. Philip Geisch of Oak Forest was mopping her kitchen floor she became dizzy, slipping and falling against the sharp corner of a kitchen cabinet, causing the fracture of four ribs on the right side. The accident was a very painful one. The pleurisy rapidly developed and breathing was very difficult. Dr. Ickstadt of Tinley Park was called and she is getting along very nicely. She will be laid up for two weeks or more.

Mrs. H. Stoeckman is a lucky woman. She has had many applicants for her new flats and she could rent many more if she had them to rent. Mrs. Stoeckman is a real Tinley Park boomer. One apartment has been rented to a Chicago family.

Mr. and Mrs. Conover of New Lenox are moving into the Koehler house on the south side of town. Mr. Conover works in Chicago.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hick Tuesday morning.

While Mr. Fred Felick was gathering eggs Tuesday evening, his foot slipped from the step he was standing on in the hen house, causing him to fall about four feet, resulting in breaking five ribs and the four dozen of eggs he had in a basket.

The Jolly Nine card club met with Mrs. H. Wilke Wednesday evening. As usual a good time was enjoyed. Next Wednesday evening the club will meet with Mrs. Barbara Hollstein.

Miss Minnie Scheer of Mokena spent Wednesday at the home of her brother, Dr. C. Scheer.

NEW LENOX, ILL.

WED AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Miss Lilly Kullman, 712 Otis Ave., Rockdale, and Albert C. Osmus of New Lenox were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at St. John's English Lutheran Church, Joliet, Rev. Howard M. Heilmann, officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Osmus, also of New Lenox, were the attendants. Both the bride and bridegroom have been employed by Armour and Co. After a short wedding journey, the couple will be at home at 713 Otis avenue.

Mrs. Gilbert Tracey underwent an operation for appendicitis at Silver Cross hospital Saturday morning. She is doing well.

Miss Inez Holmes has severed her connection as operator with the New Lenox telephone office and has accepted a position in Joliet.

Palos Park Contractor Gets Orland School Job

The contract for the building of the new Orland Park school was let last Saturday (March 18) to J. W. Mahaffay of Palos Park. There were five bidders for the job, but as Mr. Mahaffay was the lowest, the contract was awarded to him. Work will begin immediately, as the building is to be completed by August 15th. The contracts for heating and electric wiring have not been let yet.

SPANISH DOUBLOONS

By
CAMILLA KENYON

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"SHALL I SPRING?"

Synopsis.—Jane Harding, respectable and conservative old maid—but never too old to think of marriage—with more money than brains, is inveigled by a strong-minded spinster, Miss Higgleby-Browne, into financing an expedition to hunt for buried treasure on Leeward Island. Her niece, Virginia Harding, undertaking to stop her, gets on the vessel and is unwillingly carried along. By no means concealing her distaste for the expedition and her contempt for its members, Virginia makes the acquaintance of the Honorable Cuthbert Vane. Talking with Dugald Shaw, leader of the expedition, Virginia very frankly expresses her views, practically accusing Shaw and the other members of the party, including a somewhat uncertain personage, Captain Magnus, and a shady "financier," Hamilton H. Tubbs, of being in a conspiracy to defraud Jane Harding. Landing on the island is a matter of some difficulty, Virginia being carried ashore in the arms of Cuthbert Vane. The party gets settled. Miss Browne tells about the treasure. Virginia declares herself out of it. The dead sailor's map is produced. Virginia finds a mysterious dog, Crusoe.

(CHAPTER VI—Continued.)

With the midday reunion my hour of distinction arrived. The tale of the ghost-pig was told from the beginning by Cookie, with high tributes to my courage in sallying forth in pursuit of the phantom. Even those holding other views of the genesis of the white dog were amazed at his presence on the island. In spite of Cookie's aspersions, the creature was no mongrel, but a thoroughbred of points. Not by any means a dog which some little South American coaster might have abandoned here when it put in for water. The most reasonable hypothesis seemed to be that he had belonged to the copra gatherer, and was for some reason left behind on his master's departure. But who that had loved a dog enough to make it the companion of his solitude would go away and leave it? The thing seemed to me incredible. Yet here, otherwise unaccounted for, was the corporeal presence of the dog.

I had named the terrier in the first ten minutes of our acquaintance. Crusoe was the designation by which he was presented to his new associates. Violet tolerated him, Aunt Jane called him a dear twenty pettums love, Captain Magnus kicked him when he thought I was not looking, Cuthbert Vane chummed with him in frank comradeship, and Mr. Shaw softened toward him to an extent which made me inly murmur, "Love me, love my dog"—only reversed. Not that I in the least wanted to be loved, only you feel it an impertinence in a person who so palpably does not love you to endeavor to engage the affections of your bull-terrier.

As to Cookie, he magnanimously consented to overlook Crusoe's dubious past as a ghost-pig, and fed him so liberally that the terrier's lean and graceful form threatened to assume the contours of a beer-keg.

CHAPTER VII.

An Excursion and an Alarm.

As the only person who had discovered anything on the island, I was now invested with a certain importance. Also, I had a playfellow and companion for future walks, in lieu of Cuthbert Vane, held down tight to the thankless toil of treasure-hunting by his stern taskmaster. But at the same time I was provided with an annoying, because unanswerable question which had lodged at the back of my mind like a crumb in the throat:

By what strange chance had the copra gatherer gone away and left Crusoe on the island?

One morning, instead of starting directly after breakfast for the cave, Mr. Shaw busied himself in front of the supply tent with certain explosives which were to be used in the digging operations later.

Having inquired of the Honorable Cuthbert and found that for an hour or two the boat would not be in requisition, I permitted the beautiful youth to understand that I would not decline an invitation to be rowed about the cove. Mr. Shaw had left his marine glasses lying about, and I had been doing some exploring with them. Under the great cliffs on the north shore of the bay I had seen an object that excited my curiosity. It seemed to be the hull of a small vessel, lying on the narrow strip of rocks, and sand under the cliff. Now, wreckage anywhere fills me with sad and romantic thoughts, but on the shore of a desolate island even a barrel-hoop seems to suffer a sea-change into something rich and strange. I therefore commanded the b. y. to row me over to the spot where the derelict lay.

I lay back idly in the stern as the boat skimmed over the smooth water beneath the strokes of my splendid

oarsman. More than ever he looked like the island god. Every day he grew more brown and brawny, more superb in his physical vigor.

The cliffs on the north shore of the cove were considerably higher than on the other side. The wreck lay close in, driven high upon the narrow shelf of rocks and sand at the base of the sheer ascent. Sand had heaped up around her hull and flung itself across her deck like a white winding-sheet. Surprisingly, the vessel was a very small one, a little sloop, indeed, much like the fragile pleasure-boats that cluster under the Sausalito shore at home. The single mast had been broken off short, and the stump of the bowsprit was visible, like a finger beckoning for rescue from the crawling sand.

"Poor forlorn little boat!" I said. "What in the world do you suppose brought such a mite of a thing to this unheard-of spot?"

"Perhaps she belonged to the copra chap. One man could handle her."

"What would he want with her? A small boat like this is better for fishing and rowing about the cove."

"Perhaps she brought him here from Panama, though he couldn't have counted on taking back a very bulky cargo."

"Then why leave her strewn about on the rocks? And besides"—here the puzzle of Crusoe recurred to me and seemed to link itself with this—"then how did he get away himself?"

We rowed in close under the port bow of the sloop, and on the rail I made out a string of faded letters. I began excitedly to spell them out.

"I—s—l—oh, Island Queen! You see she did belong here. Probably she brought the original porcine Adam and Eve to the island."

"Luckily forgot the snake, though!" remarked the Honorable Bertie with unlooked-for vivacity. For so far Aunt Jane's trembling anticipations had been unfulfilled by the sight of a single snake, a fact laid by me to the credit of St. Patrick and by Cookie to that of the pigs.

"Snakes 'd jes' be oysters on de half shell to dem pigs," declared Cookie.

As we rowed away from the melancholy little derelict I saw that nearly by a narrow gully gave access to the top of the cliff, and I resolved that I would avail myself of this path to visit the Island Queen again. My mind continued to dwell upon the unknown figure of the copra gatherer. Perhaps the loss of his sloop had condemned him to weary months or years of solitude upon the island, before the rare glimmer of a sail or the trail of a steamer's smoke upon the horizon gladdened his longing eyes.

Suddenly I turned to Cuthbert Vane. "How do you know, really, that he ever did leave the island?" I demanded.

"Who—the copra chap? Well, why else was the cabin cleared out so carefully—no clothes left about or anything?"

"That's true," I acknowledged. The last occupant of the hut had evidently made a very deliberate and orderly business of packing up to go.

We drifted about the cove for a while, then steered into the dim murmuring shadow of the treasure-cavern. Mr. Vane indicated the point at which they had arrived in their exploration among the fissures opening from the ledge.

The place held me with its fascination, but we dared not linger long, for as the tide turned one man would have much ado to manage the boat. So we slid through the archway into the bright sunshine of the cove, and headed for the camp.

As we neared the beach we saw a figure pacing it. It was Dugald Shaw. And quite unexpectedly my heart began to beat with staccato quickness. Dugald Shaw, who didn't like me and who never looked at me—except just sometimes, when he was perfectly sure I didn't know it—there he was, waiting for us, and splashing into the foam to help Cuthbert beach the boat—he for whom a thousand years ago the skalds would have made a saga—

The b. y. hailed him cheerfully as we sprang out upon the sand. But the Scotchman was unsmiling.

"Make haste after your tools, lad," he ordered. "We'll have fine work now to get inside the cave before the turn."

Those were his words; his tone and his grim look meant, "So in spite of all my care you are being beguiled by a mix—"

It was his tone that I answered.

"Oh, don't scold Mr. Vane!" I implored. "Every paradise has its serpent, and as there are no others here I suppose I am it. Of course all lady serpents who know their business have red hair. Don't blame Mr. Vane for what was naturally all my fault."

Not a line of his face changed. Indeed, before my most vicious stabs it never did change.

"To be sure it seems unreasonable to blame the lad," he agreed soberly, "but then he happens to be under my authority."

"Meaning, I suppose, that you would much prefer to blame me," I choked.

"There's logic, no doubt, in striking at the root of the trouble," he admitted with an air of calm detachment.

"Then strike," I said furiously; "strike, why don't you, and not beat about the bush so!" Because then he would be quite hopelessly in the wrong, and I could adopt any of several roles—the coldly haughty, the wounded but forgiving, etc., with great enjoyment.

But without a change in his glacial manner he quite casually remarked: "It would seem I had struck—home."

I walked away.

Fortunately nobody undertook to exercise any guardianship over Crusoe, and the little white dog bore me faith-

ful company in my rambles. Mostly these were confined to the neighborhood of the cove. I never ventured beyond Lookout ridge, but there I went often with Crusoe, and we would sit upon a rock and talk to each other about our first encounter there, and the fright he had given me. Everybody else had gone, gazed and admired. But the only constant pilgrim, besides myself, was, of all people, Captain Magnus. The captain's unexpected ardor for scenery carried him thither whenever he had half an hour to spare from the work in the cave. Needless to say, Crusoe and I timed our visits so as not to conflict with his.

One day, as Crusoe and I came down from the ridge, we met Captain Magnus ascending. I had in my hand a small metal-backed mirror, which I had found, surprisingly, lying in a mossy cleft between the rocks. It was a thing such as a man might carry in his pocket, though on the island it seemed unlikely that anyone would do so. I at once attributed the mirror to Captain Magnus, for I knew that no one else had been on the ridge for days. I was wondering as I walked along whether by some sublime law of compensation the captain really thought himself beautiful, and sought this retired spot to admire not the view but his own physiognomy.

When the captain saw me he stopped full in the path. There was a growth of fern on either side. I approached slowly, and, as he did not move, paused, and held out the mirror.

"I think you must have dropped this, Captain Magnus. I found it on the rocks."

For an instant his face changed. His evasive eyes were turned to me searchingly and sharply. He took the glass from my hand and slipped it into his pocket. I made a movement to pass on, then stopped, with a faint dawning of discomfort. For the heavy figure of the captain still blocked the path.

A dark flush had come into the man's face. His yellow teeth showed between his parted lips. His eyes had a swimming brightness.

"What's your hurry?" he remarked, with a certain insinuating emphasis.

I began to tremble.

"I am on my way back to camp, Captain Magnus. Please let me pass."

"It won't do you any harm if you're a little late. There ain't no one there keepin' tab. Ain't you always a-strayin' off with the Honorable? I ain't so pretty, but—"

"You are impertinent. Let me pass."

"Oh, I'm impertinent, am I? That means fresh, maybe. I'm a plain man and don't use frills on my language. Well, when I meets a little skirt that takes my eyes there ain't no harm in lettin' her know it, is there? Maybe the Honorable could say it nicer—"

With a forward stride he laid a hand upon my arm. I shook him off and stepped back. Fear clutched my throat. I had left my revolver in my quarters. Oh, the dreadful denseness of these woods, the certainty that no wildest cry of mine could pierce them!

And then Crusoe, who had been waiting quietly behind me in the path, slipped in between us. Every hair on his neck was bristling. The lifted upper lip snarled unmistakably. He gave me a swift glance which said, "Shall I spring?"

Quite suddenly the gorilla blandishments of Captain Magnus came to an end.

"Say," he said harshly, "hold back that dog, will you? I don't want to kill the cur."

"You had better not," I returned coldly. "I should have to explain how



"What's Your Hurry?" He Remarked.

it happened, you know. As it is I shall say nothing. But I shall not forget my revolver again when I go to walk."

And Crusoe and I went swiftly down the path which the captain no longer disputed.

"There, don't tremble so—you are safe—safe in my arms!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Juvenile Humor.

The poem under analysis was Tennyson's "The Brook" and the pupils were asked to write a sentence containing the words "coot" and "hern." One small pupil turned in this one: "A little girl I know had an awful coot doll, but it wasn't hern."

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

SCOUTS DO 'EM EVERY DAY

It isn't easy to get a scout to narrate his good turns, but he does 'em for all that. Here are a few little items with big significance reported from Knoxville, Tenn.:

"A man inquired of me where a certain number was. He could neither read nor write, so I took him to the house he was looking for."

"Came across a boy who had turned his ankle and could not walk. I picked him up and carried him to his home nearby."

"A lady locked her front door and found, when she came home, she had left the key inside. I went through the window and opened the door for her."

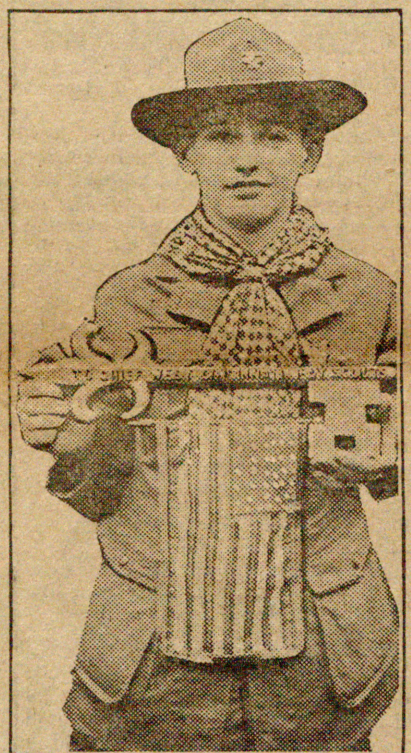
"It was raining the other day and I saw a horse standing in the road. There was a horse blanket in the wagon, so I put it on the horse."

And this laconic statement, all from one small boy, no name attached:

"Carried in kindling for neighbor. Fixed pair of skates for little boy. Carried suitcase to depot for lady. Let a boy have some money. Went to town for a man. Looked after a sick boy while his mother worked. Got some medicine from drug store for sick boy."

Quick work on the part of a troop of boy scouts in forming a bucket line probably saved the home of Robert Patterson of Indianapolis. Eighteen scouts, all members of Troop 48, were meeting in a church near the Patterson home, when somebody reported the fire. A bucket brigade was formed and several boys, each climbing on the shoulders of another, made a human ladder until the top boy could reach and throw to the ground a number of burning shingles. When the fire company arrived the fire was out.

SCOUT KEY TO BOYS' HEARTS



When Chief Scout Executive West stepped off the train at Cincinnati a while ago he received the salute of more than a hundred uniformed scouts. Richard Neff, president of the local council, presented Mr. West with the gold key to the local scout group, bearing the words, "Cincinnati Boy Scouts." "Many visitors have received the key to our city," said Mr. Neff. "You are the first to receive the key to our most sacred possession, the hearts of our boys."

THE BOY SCOUT WAY

A woman from Anaconda, Mont., lost a valuable sapphire ring while on a camping trip last summer. To her surprise, a brisk and businesslike young boy scout appeared at her door, inquiring if she had lost a ring and politely requested a description thereof. When satisfied that he had found the real owner, the scout produced the ring. Delighted at getting back her treasured possession, the woman asked the boy to call at her husband's office and get a reward for his pains. It was then that she got her second surprise, for the scout just grinned and shook his head—"We scouts don't look for rewards for doing little things like that"—and he slipped away, not even leaving his name.

1,306 EAGLES FOR 1921.

The report of the National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America for 1921, shows that 1,306 first class scouts became Eagles, the highest rank in scouting. There were only 629 new Eagle scouts in 1920 and 468 in 1919. 1921 records show 2,667 new Life scouts and 2,598 Star scouts.

NATIONAL COUNCIL TO MEET

The twelfth annual meeting of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America will take place in Chicago March 29 and 30. At this meeting scout leaders from every state in the Union and representing the widest range of profession, bankers, business men, teachers, preachers, etc., will assemble to hear the reports of the past year's progress and make plans for the future development of the movement. Colin H. Livingstone of Washington, will preside.

FARM CHEAP LAND

Why Western Canada Agriculturalists Are Smiling.

Low Overhead Expense and Bountiful Crops Have Enabled Them to Overcome Agricultural Depression.

The recent agricultural depression brought to the eyes of the world the fact that one of its basic industries was likely to suffer a severe blow unless steps were taken to secure a remedy. Physicians after physician applied remedies, but even parliamentarians and newspapers were unable to place their finger on the pulse that would respond. As it appears today, it was a spasmodic wave due to the ebb and flow of the tide of readjustment that was bound to follow a disturbance such as the Great War caused.

Psychologically it was bound to change; there was certain to be a reflex movement that would bring agricultural conditions back to the place where they normally and rightly belong.

Efficiency and sound business judgment are needed more in agriculture today than ever before and are as important to the farmer as to a railroad company, or to a great steel corporation.

The farmer must endeavor to secure an equal footing in the competition for a lower cost of production. In Western Canada the farmer has come through the dark era with that fortitude and determination so peculiar to a new country, and is meeting the changed situation with energy and a smile. In Western Canada the farmer is not hampered by an annual overhead expense of heavy interest on high-priced land. He is able to produce at a minimum, because his land value seldom exceeds \$50 an acre.

Owing to the fact that he is farming land the price of which is from \$25 to \$50 an acre, producing crops of wheat running from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, and other grains in proportion, he is able to produce at a low cost. In addition to this, a fact which should not be lost sight of, is the large area that he can farm at low cost, giving him an added advantage in reducing the cost of production.

The corn that the farmer fully expected to bring him over a dollar a bushel, he saw carried away to the market, and bring back a 30 or 40 cent check. Wheat for the whole of Canada averaged 86 cents a bushel in 1921 as compared with \$1.62 in 1920; oats 37 cents as against 53 cents; barley 47 cents as against 83 cents. Other grain prices similarly fell. While other parts of the continent, where grain-growing is carried on, have suffered in like manner by deflation in prices, they have had to face a much higher cost in production, such as high rents, high-priced farms, and high taxes. Farmers had calculated on receiving war or nearly war figures for their grain and therefore were amply justified in submitting to the tax that soaring land prices set upon them. Western Canada fortunately did not suffer from inflated land prices. Therefore, when grain prices fell, the losses sustained were not so great; they did not cut out the margin of profit, excepting in some cases where some climatic conditions caused it.

Why not take advantage of the Homeseekers' rate to any point in Western Canada, of return rate single fare plus \$2.00, and get information from the nearest Canadian Government agent?—Advertisement.

For Voters to Consider.

It is a dangerous thing to give a bad man power, and a hundred times more to have him find out that he has it.—Exchange.

Not at All a Bad Idea.

Just as tugboats and American Legion posts and suburban streets are named in memory of persons who have been associated with them, so wedding gifts are designated by the name of the giver. When the bride calls to hubby from the kitchen for the "company" silver, she asks for "Aunt Bertha's" soup ladle or "Jack's" tea strainer, or "Mother Jones'" teacup set. And hubby may inquire impatiently for the hand-worked towels "that Annie sent us." Of course, the system may also be used to flatter some old flame who happens to be calling.

Of Two Evils, Etc.

The wife of a farmer had a tongue that cut like a knife. One day the minister passed the farmstead and noticed the farmer standing calmly in the midst of a heavy downpour of rain. "Why on earth don't you get indoors?" he queried. "Oh, sir, it's all right," replied the farmer; "I'm sheltering frue the storm. Man, I tell ye it's naething outside tae what it is inside."

Problem in Criticism.

Criticism presents to the creator a problem which is never solved. Criticism is, to the artist, a perpetual presence; or perhaps a ghost which he will not succeed in laying. If he could satisfy his mind that criticism was a certain thing, a good thing or a bad, a proper presence or an irrelevant, he might psychologically dispose of it. But he cannot.—Waldo Frank.

Daily Thought.

What a man has, so much he is sure of.—Cervantes.

A Short Time Ago I Weighed Only 80 Pounds---I Now Weigh 112 Pounds and

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is what built me up so wonderfully, says Mrs. Barbara Weber, 315 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco. She is but one of thousands similarly benefited.

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Get a 25¢ Box

NR Tonight—Tomorrow Alright

A Mistake.

There was a commotion in the theater and the usher was seen ejecting a man. The man was sputtering angrily when the manager came into the lobby.

"Why did you eject this man?" asked the manager.

"He was hissing the performance," replied the usher.

"Why did you hiss the performance?" asked the manager.

"I d-d-didn't h-h-hiss," stammered the man. "I m-m-merely s-s-said t-t-to m-my friend beside me: 'S-S-Sammy, is-s-s-n't it s-s-s-superb?'"—Pittsburgh Press.

Improvements.

"I'm glad to note that father's musical sense is improving," exclaimed Miss Cumrox.

"But," protested her mother, "he slept through the entire concert."

"That's what shows the improvement. He now sleeps serenely instead of making disagreeable remarks throughout the performance."

Proof.

"I am a philosopher," admitted the gentleman whose frontispiece was as elongated and solemn as that of a rare old fiddle.

"What makes you think so?" we skeptically inquired.

"Because," he answered, "although I am aware that I am not appreciated it does not hurt my feelings in the least."—Kansas City Star.

Just So.

"Your heart seems to miss a beat now and then." "Engine trouble, eh doc?"

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Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

The American farmer is a modern of the moderns in the use of labor saving machinery, and he has made vast strides in recent years in scientific tillage and efficient farm management, but as a business in contact with other businesses agriculture is a "one horse show" in competition with high power automobiles. The American farmer is the greatest and most intractable of individualists. While industrial production and all phases of the huge commercial mechanism and its myriad accessories have articulated and co-ordinated themselves all the way from natural raw materials to retail sales, the business of agriculture has gone on in much the one man fashion of the backwoods of the first part of the nineteenth century, when the farmer was self sufficient and did not depend upon, or care very much, what the great world was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with other economic groups as the jay farmer of the funny pages in the hands of sleek urban confidence men, who sell him acreage in Central Park or the Chicago city hall. The leaders of the farmers thoroughly understand this, and they are intelligently striving to integrate their industry so that it will be on an equal footing with other businesses.

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's work to the market at one time and take whatever it can get under such circumstances. It has one selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this single integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the steel corporation, by example, stabilizes all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to solid and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are aiming at.

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of ensured quality, certain supply, and reasonable and relatively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollars a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and, so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of rationally adjusted marketing in any large and fundamental way.

The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-raisers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step—the plan of the Committee of Seventeen—which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organization the United States Grain Growers

Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods.

It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism. They must be careful not to become enmeshed in their own reforms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanatical devotion to new doctrines, and should seek articulation with the general economic system rather than its reckless destruction as it relates to them.

To take a tolerant and sympathetic view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the obstruction of their upward efforts. We, as city people, see in high and speculatively manipulated prices, spoilage, waste, scarcity, the results of defective distribution of farm products. Should it not occur to us that we have a common interest with the farmer in his attempts to attain a degree of efficiency in distribution corresponding to his efficiency in production? Do not the recent fluctuations in the May wheat option, apparently unrelated to normal interaction of supply and demand, offer a timely proof of the need of some such stabilizing agency as the grain growers have in contemplation?

It is contended that, if their proposed organizations be perfected and operated, the farmers will have in their hands an instrument that will be capable of dangerous abuse. We are told that it will be possible to pervert it to arbitrary and oppressive price-fixing from its legitimate use of ordering and stabilizing the flow of farm products to the market, to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer. I have no apprehensions on this point.

In the first place, a loose organization, such as any union of farmers must be at best, cannot be so arbitrarily and promptly controlled as a great corporation. The one is a lumbering democracy and the other an agile autocracy. In the second place, with all possible power of organization, the farmers cannot succeed to any great extent, or for any considerable length of time, in fixing prices. The great law of supply and demand works in various and surprising ways, to the undoing of the best laid plans that attempt to foil it. In the third place, their power will avail the farmers nothing if it be abused. In our time and country power is of value to its possessor only so long as it is not abused. It is fair to say that I have seen no signs in responsible quarters of a disposition to dictate prices. There seems, on the contrary, to be a commonly beneficial purpose to realize a stability that will give an orderly and abundant flow of farm products to the consumer and ensure reasonable and dependable returns to the producer.

In view of the supreme importance to the national well-being of a prosperous and contented agricultural population, we should be prepared to go a long way in assisting the farmers to get an equitable share of the wealth they produce, through the inauguration of reforms that will procure a continuous and increasing stream of farm products. They are far from getting a fair share now. Considering his capital and the long hours of labor put in by the average farmer and his family, he is remunerated less than any other occupational class, with the possible exception of teachers, religious and lay. Though we know that the present general distress of the farmers is exceptional and is linked with the inevitable economic readjustment following the war, it must be remembered that, although representing one-third of the industrial product and half the total population of the nation, the rural communities ordinarily enjoy but a fifth to a quarter of the net annual national gain. Notwithstanding the taste of prosperity that the farmers had during the war, there is today a lower standard of living among the cotton farmers of the South than in any other pursuit in the country.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the farmers are chiefly striving for a generally beneficial integration of their business, of the same kind and charac-

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Candidate for the Republican Nomination for

County Treasurer

Primaries April 11, 1922.

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Republican Candidate for Nomination for

Representative

41st Senatorial District



Born at Crete, Ill., 1891. Educated in Public Schools, Bloom High School, University of Chicago and Northwestern University Law School.

Former Sergeant, 24th Aer Squadron, U. S. Army. Practicing Attorney at Joliet for past three years.

My Platform:
Lower Taxes, Better Representation.

Primaries April 11, 1922.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank all our friends and neighbors for their kind assistance at the fire which destroyed our home. We wish to especially thank them for saving so much of our household goods as they did.

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Green Garden News

The Republican caucus was held at the Town Hall Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, but on account of the bad weather, only fifty-five voters were present. Ferdinand Hooke was nominated as Town Clerk by acclamation. Ernest Knoop defeated George Bettenhausen for Commissioner of Highways by a vote of 37 to 18. Theodore Knickerhan defeated the present incumbent, George B. Jacobs, Sr., for Assessor by a vote of 32 to 23, and Emil Diest was nominated for School Trustee by acclamation. Following the nomination of officers, various things were discussed. Several petitions were circulated getting signatures of the taxpayers to be sent to Gov. Small asking him to consider a concrete road from Kankakee to the Lincoln highway at Frankfort.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mark is ill.

Roy Mueller, who has been attending the Metropolitan Business College the past few months, has discontinued his studies for this year.

Miss Julia Barnes, teacher of District 153, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents in Wilmington.

There were no services at the St. John church, as their pastor, Rev. G. Lambrecht of Frankfort, is ill.

Quite a few Green Garden farmers who are stockholders in the Frankfort Grain Co. attended their annual meeting Wednesday afternoon.

Eugene Hinspeter, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Silver Cross hospital returned home last Tuesday.

John Maybaum, painter, of Frankfort, who was at work decorating the home of George Hasenjaeger, fell off a ladder and was seriously hurt, Friday. He was taken home on a stretcher. At first it was thought his back was broken, but the doctor, after a careful examination, did not think that his spine was broken. Mr. Maybaum is in a serious condition.

A miscellaneous shower was held Saturday evening at the home of Otto Heisner, in honor of Miss Alma Bettenhausen, daughter of John M. Bettenhausen of Manhattan, who is soon to marry Arthur Bauch. About forty young people were present. Games were played and luncheon was served at midnight. Miss Bettenhausen received many pretty and useful presents. Everybody wished them a happy future. Mr. Bauch has an automobile battery shop at Frankfort.

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Have We Ever Met Before?

If not, let me introduce myself, because I would like to have you know me better than you do now. Frankly, I want you to feel that you know me so well that when you vote for County Clerk in the Republican primary election on April 11th, you will mark a cross in the square before my name. So here's a few lines about myself.

I was born 38 years ago, and have lived in Joliet for the past 33 years. I received my schooling in the public schools, finishing a high school course.

Carrying newspapers was my first job. During my school vacations I worked in the old Merchant mill and as test-boy in the Converter of the Illinois Steel Company. I was a retail clerk, and later was employed by the Telephone Company. I am now a Deputy County Clerk, having charge of the law division of the office.

I am married, my family consisting of my wife and three children.

I have always taken an active interest in Republican politics. This is the first time I have been a candidate for an elective public office.

If you will examine my record as Deputy County Clerk, you will find that I have given courteous and careful service to all the people. That is what I pledge you for, your vote and influence—courteous and careful service; service that is founded on the Golden Rule; service that is based on judgment that has been ripened by years of experience.

Why not make me your candidate for County Clerk?

Albion F. Delander For County Clerk

FRANK W. WHEELER

FOR

Clerk of the Probate Court

He Is a Candidate for the Nomination on the Republican Ticket

THE OFFICE

Is one of the most important to be filled by the electors.

All estates of deceased persons must be filed in this office. This involves title to your house and all other real estate and all personal property.

In addition, children under guardianship and persons under conservatorship come under this work.

This means the proper recording and caring for the papers showing how and when your children's money is spent.

Thus you will see the great necessity for careful and correct work. In order to do this, the Clerk must have a thorough knowledge of Probate law to safeguard the rights of those having occasion to come to this office.



THE MAN AND HIS EXPERIENCE—

Mr. Wheeler has been Chief Deputy in this office for the past four years, and possesses all of the qualifications to give to the people a SAFE, EFFICIENT and COURTEOUS administration.

Mr. Wheeler earnestly solicits your vote.

THE TIME AND PLACE—

APRIL 11th, 1922, 6 A.M. to 5 P. M., Your Voting Precinct

THE PEOPLE OF WILL COUNTY NEED

RICHARD J. BARR

IN THE STATE SENATE
DURING THE NEXT SESSION—
THE MOST IMPORTANT IN
50 YEARS—

Before the next session of the Legislature we will undoubtedly have a new State Constitution. This means that the next session of the Legislature will be THE MOST IMPORTANT IN FIFTY YEARS. New laws affecting taxation, the government of cities and towns and the handling of our State Institutions will have to be passed. Every one of these things is of great importance to the people of Will County. Therefore, it is very

IMPORTANT THAT YOU KEEP IN THE STATE SENATE A MAN WHO HAS HAD WIDE LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE

for only in this way can you be sure that YOUR INTERESTS will be safeguarded. Senator Barr is an acknowledged LEADER in State affairs. He is the man to see that

THE WORK ON THE DEEP WATERWAY
AND THE BUILDING OF GOOD ROADS
IN WILL COUNTY SHALL CONTINUE

for both of these measures mean the expenditure in Will County of millions of dollars and the employment of hundreds of Will County people. Senator Barr's LEADERSHIP in the State Senate is invaluable to the people of Will County. RETAIN IT BY VOTING FOR RICHARD J. BARR at the

Primaries

APRIL 11, 1922

BARR CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE



FOR STATE SENATOR

☒ RICHARD J. BARR

Primaries, Tuesday, April 11th

Matters of vital importance to the people of Will County will be decided at the next session of the Legislature. Send Barr—the man who is a recognized leader in the State Senate—back to represent YOU and see that Will County's interests are ably taken care of.

William A. Murphy, Chairman

WHEN YOU NEED A MECHANIC

If your Tractor, Truck or Car Needs

REPAIRING OR OVERHAULING

Call for **HOWARD HEWSON**
ORLAND, ILLINOIS

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PRACTICAL PLASTER CONTRACTOR

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Worth, Ill

ABSENT and NOT VOTING

Is Congressman Copley's record during the last Congress. Read these facts, you 11th District men and women voters, and then ask yourselves whether you have not had a 32 per cent Congressman representing you long enough. The facts are more than facts, they are part of the government official records, and have been carefully verified. Here they are:

The people of the 11th Congressional District, Kane, Will, DuPage and McHenry Counties in November, 1920, reelected Ira C. Copley to REPRESENT THEM in the 67th Congress.

Congress met April 11 and except for a brief recess in mid summer remained in session until late in November. UPON HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS during the special session, for which the record is complete, Congressman Copley is now a candidate in the Republican primary. He says this himself.

"I am running on my record" are his words.

During the special session, from April to November, 1921, there was a total of 123 roll calls.

These 123 roll calls included every matter of legislation which came before Congress. (Here quorum calls and calls of the House are omitted.) On every one of these roll calls, a matter of public business, vitally affecting the nation, was at stake and the 11th District was entitled to a voice in the decision of the question at issue.

Congressman Ira C. Copley's voting record for the entire Special Session, as revealed in the official compilations of the congressional record is as follows:

Total number of roll calls	123
Total number of votes cast by Copley	42
Total number of roll calls in which Copley was absent without excuse and not voting	81
Percentage of votes to roll calls	32%

In other words, the 11th District LOST ITS VOTE and had no voice on TWO-THIRDS of the important measures considered at the special session.

Moreover, on TWO-THIRDS of these important measures, CONGRESSMAN COPLEY EFFECTUALLY CONCEALED HIS POSITION FROM HIS CONSTITUENTS BY FAILING TO VOTE.

Had Congressman Copley desired to record his real position on any measure coming to a vote when he was obliged to be absent, he need only have arranged what is known as a "live pair."

By that method, his name would have been printed in the Record as either FOR or AGAINST the measure voted on, although he was absent.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT NOT ONCE DURING THE ENTIRE SESSION DID CONGRESSMAN COPLEY ARRANGE A "LIVE PAIR" ON ANY OF THE 81 ROLL CALLS WHICH HE FAILED TO ANSWER.

Thus in the language of Congress, the Representative of the 11th District simply resorted to the familiar trick of "DUCKING THE ROLL CALL."

It may be said by his apologists that Congressman Copley absented himself only on unimportant votes and that he attended faithfully the sessions at which important roll-calls were had.

THE RECORD SHOWS EXACT OPPOSITE TO BE THE FACT.

Congressman Copley was invariably present when a SAFE vote was to be taken, one from which he might hope to profit politically and on which the result was certain.

But when a vital question was before the House upon which Congressman Copley could not vote with his "stand-pat" colleagues without losing votes in his progressive constituency, THE 11TH DISTRICT CONGRESSMAN WAS CONSPICUOUS BY HIS ABSENCE.

As an example:

Copley was ABSENT AND NOT VOTING on June 2, 1921, when the House passed the Packers' Control Bill to check the monopoly of the "Big Five" Meat Packers. This bill was drawn for the protection of food producers and food consumers.

Copley was ABSENT AND NOT VOTING on August 22, 1921, when the House passed the railroad refunding bill, making a gift of \$500,000,000 to the railroad corporations. All of the reactionary members of the House voted for this bill and Copley was known to favor it.

Copley was ABSENT AND NOT VOTING on May 13, 1921, when the House passed a bill to regulate grain gamblers dealing in futures, and was again absent August 28, when the conference report on the same bill was adopted. This bill (the Capper-Tricker bill) was designed to take the control of food prices out of the hands of Board of Trade gamblers.

Copley was ABSENT AND NOT VOTING on November 11, 1921, when the Federal Aid Good Roads Act, involving \$90,000,000 of Government funds, was passed by the House. This bill was designed to provide federal money for the building of trunk line roads throughout the United States including the 11th District.

Copley was ABSENT AND NOT VOTING for the most important vote of the entire session: the vote on the surtax amendment to the revenue bill on November 17, 1921. As a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means Copley vigorously opposed the 50 per cent surtax on incomes above \$68,000. A measure desired to take the burden off the shoulders of the people and place it on the rich and had already voted to cut the surtax ON SUCH INCOMES from 65 per cent, as it stood on the old law, to 32 per cent. On November 17, progressive Republicans bolted the reactionary leaders of the House and Copley's "stand-pat" friends on the Ways and Means Committee, and voted for a surtax rate of 50 per cent. When this important vote was had, Copley was recorded as ABSENT AND NOT VOTING. Copley's activities, in this legislation, were confined strictly to saving his own money, at the expense of the voters to whom he now appeals for support.

This is Congressman Copley's negative record. But he was present to vote FOR several important measures.

On July 12, 1921, HE VOTED for the "gag" resolution limiting debate and cutting off all amendments from the floor to the tariff bill, he had helped to frame in the secret sessions of the Ways and Means Committee.

On July 21, 1921, Copley VOTED for the iniquitous dye embargo, (about which more will be said later), which progressive Republicans, led by Fear of Wisconsin, succeeded in striking from the tariff bill.

On August 20, 1921, Copley VOTED for the House Revenue bill which repealed the excess profits tax on corporations making more than a reasonable profit, and reduced the surtaxes on incomes of individuals above \$68,000 from 65 per cent to 32 per cent. (Even the late Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, the central figure representing the monied interests in Congress characterized this revenue bill as a "temporary makeshift.")

This is Congressman Copley's record, summarized, as the representative of the 11th District in the 67th Congress.

On it he is seeking and must base his claim for renomination and reelection.

If the Republicans of this District are dissatisfied with this negative and selfish record of Congressman Copley and want to be represented by a man who will not duck or dodge and who will vote in the interest of the constituents even if he must oppose the party bosses, they will vote to retire Copley on April 11th.

FRANK R. REID

Candidate for the Republican Nomination for Congress

MODERN DAY MIRACLES

The Stored-up Sunshine of Other Ages Is Handed
Down as a Heritage to Modern
Civilization

(Told in Eight Sketches)
By JOHN RAYMOND

No. VI PREHISTORIC SUNSHINE

Coal may well be described as prehistoric sunshine. Ages before the dawn of our own era vast forests covered large portions of the earth's surface. In this ancient vegetation were stored up the treasures of nature and after the lapse of ages it became the heritage of civilization.

For centuries after it came into use coal was looked upon as valuable only as fuel. Later coke was obtained from it, then sulphur and lamblack, and finally gas for purposes of illumination. That seemed to be the limit of its possibilities a few years ago but today it would be difficult to enumerate all the articles of commerce extracted from its by-products.

Coal contains a little of everything that goes to make up trees but it would be a mistake to imagine that everything that comes out of coal tar is contained within it. While there are only about a dozen primary products extracted from coal tar, from these the chemist is able to develop hundreds of thousands of new substances. This is synthetic chemistry, or the process of building up intricate compounds step by step.

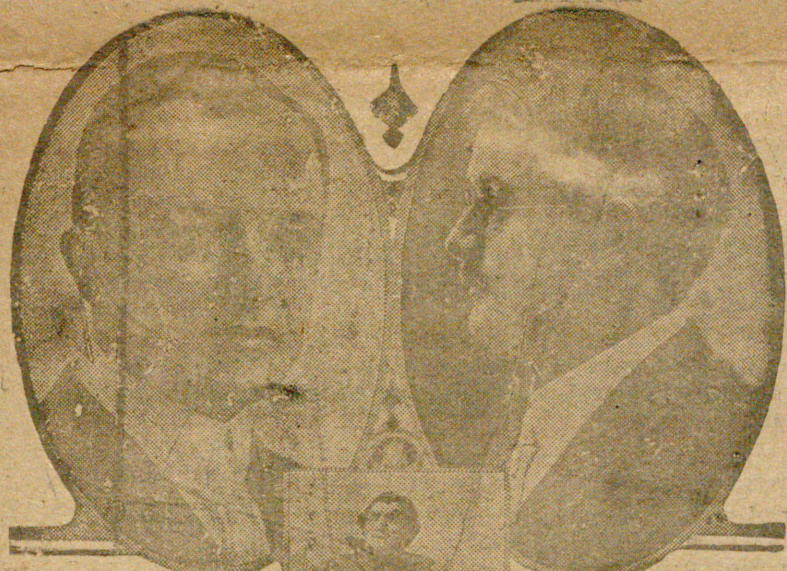
Raw material for the development of these coal tar by-products—war materials, fertilizers, colors, drugs and a host of other things—exists in abundance in this country, but we must be sufficiently interested in our future independence to save it. We can not go on indefinitely wasting billions of dollars' worth of this invaluable substance if in future years we hope to stand on an even footing with those nations that long have recognized its value.

The development of these products and compounds goes back to the color industry. This is not a large business in itself but it certainly is a strategic one, because American industries employing more than two million workers and producing approximately three billion dollars' worth of products every year are directly dependent upon dyes. Take, for instance, textiles, leather, paper and paint.

New wonders are constantly being discovered in coal tar. Recently a French scientist succeeded in producing several small but perfect diamonds and synthetic rubies have been on the market for some time. Instead of sending traders on perilous quests to the four corners of the world for needed things a man may now stay at home and trust to the chemists to produce every necessity and most of the luxuries. No longer need we be dependent upon the potash deposits of Germany if we make our own fertilizers. Far off rubber trees are not so important if we manufacture our own rubber in the laboratory.

Brigadier-General Amos A. Fries, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., in a recent paper said: "What a thrill it must have given the German himself when he realized the almost limitless power the control of the dye industry would give him when waging war. He felt that with that control he could win in a war against the whole world. And few indeed are they who know just how close Germany came to winning that war. The lesson which that bit of history teaches us is to make ourselves masters of the chemical industry in all its ramifications, resting secure in the knowledge that if we do so no power on earth can overcome us for lack of war materials."

(Released by the Institute of American Business, New York)



Rev. O. M. Norlie

One fourth of all immigrants permitted to enter the United States during the fiscal year 1921-22 will probably be Lutherans, according to the Lutheran World Almanac for 1922, compiled and edited by Dr. O. M. Norlie and Rev. George Linu Kieffer, and just published by the Lutheran Bureau, 437 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Uncle Sam's doors will be open to only 845,783 newcomers during the year, of whom 87,666 will likely be Lutherans, 72,399 non-Lutheran Protestants and the remaining 185,718 Greek and Roman Catholics and non-Christians. The figures are based upon the percentages of religious population in the mother countries permitted to send homeseekers to our shores. Throughout the world the Church of the Reformation is the largest Protestant denomination, outnumbering all others by two to one. Of

Martin Luther

Rev. G. L. Kieffer

these the vast majority are scattered through every nation in Europe. The valuation of church property in the United States and Canada is given as \$180,006,940, with an indebtedness of only \$8,942,722.

In the United States the actual number of enrolled baptized Lutherans is 3,684,286, of whom 2,465,968 are on the active confirmed membership lists. It is estimated that the total number of Lutherans by baptism in this country is between 14,000,000 and 17,000,000. There are 15,058 congregations and 9,655 ministers.

Lutheran Sunday Schools instructed 1,019,076 children during the year, with a teaching force of 94,340 while 2,677 teachers are employed by parochial schools to take care of 130,000 pupils. The American Lutheran church has 287 ordained missionaries in foreign lands.

A LITTLE WISDOM

In life's Exchange neither
give nor take offence.

Always act as though you
had a witness at your elbow.

Better break your word
than do wrong in keeping it.

If you are fond of giving
good advice, be twice as fond
of taking it.

"I would like to know who this
BETTY BROWN really is"

exclaimed H. MORIARTY. He is still guessing; but she is going to make herself known soon, so you will all have the same opportunity of getting acquainted. There is a chance of us all knowing more after we read the next issue of this paper.

For the news of your
town and surrounding
community READ

THE NEWS-BULLETIN

\$1.25 per year

People read this paper

That is why it would be

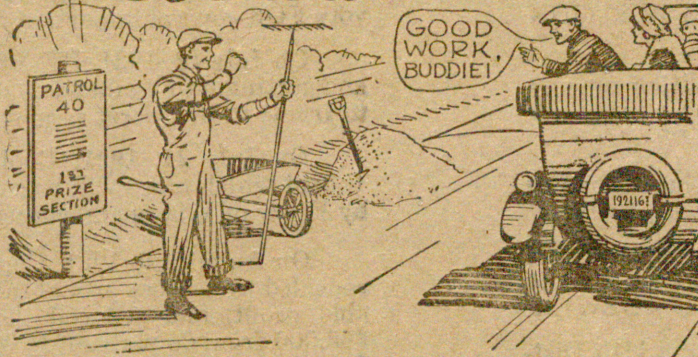
Profitable for you to advertise in it.

Jot it Down

That we do all kinds of printing at reasonable prices. Bear in mind we want your business, and we propose making ourselves deserving. Are you with us?

THANK YOU

The American Road Patrol



[National Crop Improvement Service.] Many plans are being discussed to solve the problem of employment for our returned soldiers. No plan has yet been devised which will take care of any considerable number of them.

It is unfortunate that so many of our country boys have decided that they are going to stay in the cities, and there should be some concerted action to get them back to their home towns.

One of the best ideas is to include them in the road building program which has already begun. A large number of them can be utilized in building the roads and, if each county would recall its partially disabled veterans and give them the job of road maintenance, another large number could be used in this manner.

In the old country, every few miles, there will be seen a road patrol. He is equipped with light machinery for dragging and surfacing, but his most important function is to put wet gravel into every depression after every rain.

It may be argued that gravel roads

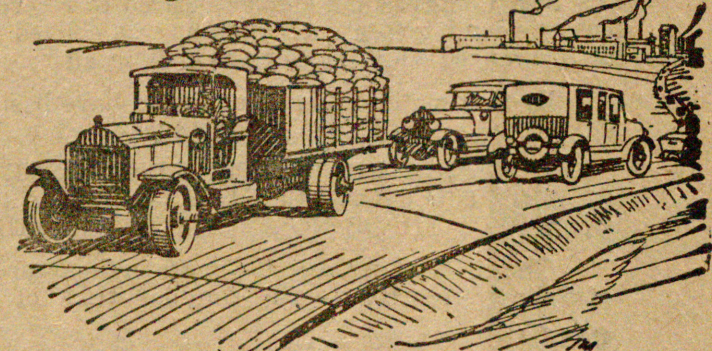
are not permanent, but the best hard surfaced roads are those which are built on a good gravel road foundation, one which has been properly graded and drained. This graveling should be done on every road and when the time comes to build the concrete, one of the largest items will have been disposed of.

When the concrete highways are constructed, all of the feeder roads should be given this personal attention by a road patrol, so that every farmer, who has not the good fortune to be located upon one of the trunk lines, may have a good road to that trunk line every day in the year.

It has been conceded that the reinforced concrete highway makes the best road. The growing use of trucks makes it imperative that our highways be built for the future, and a still greater percentage of solidity must be built into them to take care of the trucks which will become more and more numerous on every well-paved stretch.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Concrete Roads Must be Reinforced



[National Crop Improvement Service.] The building of roads as has been done in the past, is not sufficient. There are many problems which must be solved and a standard established to take care of roads and give them every protection against wear and weather. A few of the problems which are important are:

How much shall be spent to build a particular piece of highway?

What expense is warranted to maintain that piece of highway?

What type of surface should be laid for the different sections, according to population?

What maximum traffic must be prepared for and how shall we estimate the demands of the future?

How shall we divide the responsibility of the government, the state and the county for construction, control and maintenance?

What proportion of the cost shall be borne by the vehicle?

How can the cost of vehicle operation be cut down?

How shall we make highway transport cut the cost of living?

These are all basic problems that call for the correlation of the best thinking of our best minds.

The most efficient highway construction, according to our best knowledge, is re-enforced concrete built upon a solid roadbed.

It is true that some concrete has been in constant use for years without re-enforcement, but it is also true that when properly re-enforced it will maintain itself without further expense, indefinitely.

We should not make the mistake that New York has made. They have constructed and worn out two sets of macadam roads, but are now beginning a third system using re-enforced concrete. This road laid over the old surface ought to make the best roads the world has ever seen.

SPENT HALF HER TIME IN BED

Farmer's Wife Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her a Well Woman

Carter's Creek, Tenn.—"Three years ago I was almost an invalid. I spent half of my time in bed, being afflicted with a trouble which women of a certain age are apt to have. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sensitive Wash. I am a well woman now and have been for two years. I can work as well as any one who is younger and as I am a farmer's wife I have plenty to do for I cultivate my own garden, raise many chickens and do my own housework. You may publish this letter as I am ready to do anything to help other women as I have been so well and happy since my troubles are past."—Mrs. E. T. GALLOWAY, Carter's Creek, Tenn.

Most women find plenty to do. If they are upset with some female ailment and troubled with such symptoms as Mrs. Galloway had, the smallest duty seems a mountain. If you find it hard to keep up, if you are nervous and irritable, without ambition and out of sorts generally, give the Vegetable Compound a fair trial. We believe it will help you greatly, for it has helped others.

Just the Boy for Papa. "There is something," he said, "that I have wanted for a long time to tell you. I am not rich, as you know, but I am young, strong and willing to work. Miss Millyuns—Edith—I—"

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Giving the Old Man a Treat. Goodpatter—I tell you, Nickelpinch, the whole town is talking about your driving your old father to the poorhouse in your automobile. Nickelpinch—I reckon they see now that I can do a good turn once in a while. I never charged the old man a cent. I just sent the bill to the

Of all wild beasts preserve me from a tyrant; and of all tame, from a flatterer.—Ben Jonson.

No Rubber but More Stretch in

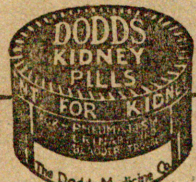
EXCELLO SUSPENSORS—and a Year's Wear Guaranteed. Ask Your Dealer. If he hasn't them, send direct, giving dealer's name. Accept no substitutes. Look for guarantee label and name on buckle. Nu-Way Stretch Suspender Co., Mrs. A. Adrian, Mich.

VICTIMS RESCUED

Kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles are most dangerous because of their insidious attacks. Heed the first warning they give that they need attention by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for these disorders will often ward off these diseases and strengthen the body against further attacks. Three sizes, all druggists. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.



Poor Kidneys—Poor Health

Backaches, headaches, stiff joints and muscles too often indicate sluggish, diseased, weak kidneys. Take Dodd's Kidney Pills—right away—before Bright's disease begins its deadly work. Tomorrow may be too late. Dodd's saves thousands of lives yearly—has been used and recommended enthusiastically for over two generations. Money returned if dissatisfied.

Sold by Good Druggists everywhere. —60c. for large box. If your druggist is sold out—send price direct to DODD'S MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Mild Diamond Never Laxative Dinner Pills Gripes

Clear Baby's Skin With Cuticura Soap and Talcum
Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

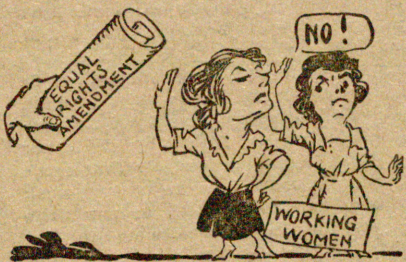
W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 12-1922.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Women Oppose Equal Rights Amendment

WASHINGTON.—Objection to any equal rights amendment to the federal Constitution, and to the blanket bill adopted by the Wisconsin legislature and pending in nine state legislatures now in session, was unanimously expressed by women labor leaders called into conference by the legislative committee of the National Woman's Trade Union league. The delegates were all trade unionists from various parts of the country and collectively represented about 600,000 organized working women.

Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, president of the league, said that danger to special laws protecting women in industry lurked in any blanket measure such as the constitutional amendment now under consideration by the National Woman's party, the tentative draft of which forbids "political, civil or legal disabilities on account of sex or on account of marriage unless applying to both sexes." The most dangerous feature of the blanket bill proposed for action by all state legislatures is believed by the woman trade unionists to lie in the provision giving women freedom of contract, which threatened to deprive



women of the protection afforded by collective bargaining. The provision specifically exempting from the operation of the act laws regulating the employment of women in industry is declared by Mrs. Robins and Mrs. Mary Anderson of Chicago to be no protection at all, since in their view it is in direct contradiction to the freedom of contract provisions.

They agree that women are the victims in many states of unfair laws, but want these repealed severally and specifically.

The delegates will prepare a formal statement of their position, which is supported by the National League of Women Voters.

Bonus Bill to Be Pushed in Congress



REPUBLICAN leaders in congress have decided to force a bonus bill through despite the fact that any form of bill which can be passed cannot meet the approval of President Harding unless he should alter his attitude.

The sales tax as a means of raising revenue has been abandoned. The President said that was the only available means of revenue to justify the soldiers' compensation bill at this time. Therefore a bill that does not contain a sales tax might encounter a presidential veto. Realizing this, the Republican leaders are going ahead and have determined to take chances, believing it could survive a presidential veto.

A prominent member of the ways and means committee said that there are not sixty members of the house

nor twenty members of the senate who are opposed to a soldiers' bonus. He said further that a majority of the Republican members had come to the conclusion that a bonus bill would not put the party in jeopardy at the forthcoming election.

These leaders are now leaning to a bill which will provide for revenue from interest payments on the foreign debt, no matter what may be recommended by the ways and means committee. The committee, however, is also leaning to this source of revenue, and it is predicted that such a bill would pass the house by an overwhelming majority.

When such a measure goes to the senate that body may amend it by providing an issuance of bonds or debt certificates of some kind. Both these measures would be diametrically opposed to the recommendations of the President. Whichever measure is then preferred by the majorities in the two houses, it is predicted, could be passed over a veto, should there be one.

Whatever might be the political effect of such a course, Republican leaders declare, would not be so serious as would the defeat of the bonus bill altogether, or the passage of that bill with a sales tax attached.

"The Abigail Adams Clothesline Story"

EVERY now and then an allusion to the "Abigail Adams clothesline story" gets into print. Doubtless there are many who do not know the story. They should. It's a classic and it's especially timely, now that "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who was first elected in 1870, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. It's a good sample of the kind of parliamentary tactics that made Uncle Joe a power in his day. Here it is, in brief:

It was back in the early years of this century, while Uncle Joe was Republican floor leader and before he became speaker. Following a remodeling of the White House there was an auction sale of old furniture, including a sideboard. Thereupon a newspaper announced with great gusto that the sideboard had been presented to Mrs. Hayes by the young ladies of Cincinnati—to show their appreciation of her application of rigid "temperance" principles—and declared that only iconoclastic imperialism would dare to sell so priceless an historical relic.

Whereupon a Democratic member drew up a resolution of many wherases, demanding an investigation of the heinous transaction. Introducing it, he spoke at great length and with



much vehemence. Really the Republicans didn't know just what to do about it. It was "peanut politics," but the situation was annoying.

Then up rose the member from Danville, Illinois. With the coat sleeve on his right arm drawn up to show several inches of white and the index finger of his left hand describing parabolic curves, Uncle Joe got recognition. With his very best poker face on he cried:

"Mr. Speaker, we are told that in the early days of this republic Abigail Adams hung out her laundry to dry in the East Room of the White House. Great Heavens, Mr. Speaker, where is that clothesline now?"

It is a Washington tradition that the uproarious yell of laughter that followed has never had its equal in the house of representatives.

"Upward Swing of Economic Pendulum"



BUSINESS throughout the country, progressing through well-defined circles, is nearing the point of the upward swing of the economic pendulum, according to the annual report of the federal reserve board transmitted to congress.

"There are those," the report said, "who believe that the beginning of revival is not far distant. When it does definitely set in it will be followed in due course by a new era of prosperity."

Business, in one of its "long swings" from prosperity, the report said, has followed its usual rotation, which it described as business activity

and increased production; excessive expansion and speculation, followed hitherto by panic and forced liquidation; a long period of slow liquidation; business depression and stagnation, and then revival.

"In the light of recent experience," the report warned, "we should remember, when we again enter into a period of full prosperity, that a reaction will follow, sooner or later, and if the flow of the incoming tide can be controlled so that the crest may not be reached too rapidly, nor rise too high, the subsequent reaction will be less severe and the next period of industrial and commercial activity and general prosperity will be marked by saner methods, greater achievements along constructive lines, and by a longer duration than any which we have had before."

The board confined its report to an account of the operations of the organization for the year 1921, without offering any suggestions for legislation affecting the board in the federal reserve system.

DYED HER SKIRT, DRESS, SWEATER AND DRAPERIES WITH "DIAMOND DYES"

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her worn, shabby dresses, skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything, even if she has never dyed before. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is sure because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to spot, fade, streak or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.—advertisement.

WHY SOME MEN LEAVE HOME

This Kind of Thing, Served Up Daily, Would Drive Almost Anyone From His Loved Fireside.

"George, dear," cried wife from the bedroom, "have you shut the dining room window?"

"Yes, love."

"Put the plate basket behind the bookcase?"

"Um!"

"Have you put the dog out?"

"Yes."

"Sure you bolted the scullery door?"

"Sure."

"Turned off the gas in the cellar?"

"Yes, precious."

"Wound the clock?"

"Yes, darling."

"Brought in the mat from the porch?"

"I have, my ownest."

"Have you locked up the wine?"

"Yes, yes, my sweetheart. I have done even that."

"Well, there's no need to get wild about it. Why can't you come to bed at some decent hour? What on earth have you been doing down there all this time?"—London Tit-Bits.

DOGS GIVEN VICTORIA CROSS

Three Have Been Awarded Highest British Decoration for Bravery in Face of the Enemy.

The English in asking that the Victoria Cross be awarded to the cat which so heroically saved her young during the fire of the Printemps only follow an example given by the queen of England herself. To appreciate the value of this reward we must remember that the Victoria Cross is for a soldier, general or private, the highest military order.

In the last war at the utmost 50 have been awarded. However, several dogs belonging to the British army have received this honor. These were: Bob of the Royal Berkshire, which in the Afghanistan war saved the life of several soldiers; Jack, which accomplished the same feat at the battle of the Alma, and Jerry, the hero of the Crimean war, which received from the city of Dublin a medal and a dinner. The odds are that the mess made the dog happier than the medal.—New York Tribune.

Deaf to Entreaty.

"Are our girls ashamed of their ears?" asks Rev. A. M. Mitchell, vicar of Burtonwood, Lancashire, England, in the Excelsior, the Burtonwood parish magazine. "Why do they hide them? The fashion of 'bobbed hair' (why not mobbed?) stands in need of some explanation."

"The ear, even the feminine ear, is not always pretty. But if not always as ornamental as could be wished, it should always be useful. Will 'bobbed hair' interfere with the ear's intended service and usefulness?"

"If it does, this hair fashion is a sin against the body, a crime against society."

Somewhat Contradictory.

She—(tenderly)—"And are mine the only lips you have kissed?" He—"Yes, and they are the sweetest of all."

We get two full moons in one month about once in every two and a half years.

WRIGLEY'S



AFTER EVERY MEAL

Select your food wisely, chew it well, and—use WRIGLEY'S after every meal.

Your stomach will thank you.

It is both a benefit and a treat—good, and good for you.

And, best of all, the cost is small.

TRY THIS NEW ONE



Sugar jacket "melts in your mouth" and gum center remains to give you all the usual Wrigley's benefits.

HAD NO "COMEBACK" TO THAT

Marine's Winterfield Uniform Scored Heavily on the Khaki Which Started the Controversy.

The marine's three uniforms hung side by side underneath his clothing shelf: one winterfield, one blue and one khaki. Suddenly the khaki uniform grew critical.

"You look pretty green," it said to the winterfield.

The winterfield uniform made no reply.

"And that outfit right next to you must be downhearted—it looks so blue," the khaki uniform went on.

The winterfield then spoke up: "I might be green," it said, "and that outfit right next to me might have the 'blues,' but doggone your hide—you're yellow!"

The khaki uniform piped down.—The Leatherneck.

Honest.

"Yes, I can give you a job. You may gather eggs for me if you are sure you won't steal any." "You could trust me with anything, lady. I wuz manager of a bathhouse for fifteen years and never took a bath."—Judge.

In Tahiti serious crimes are punished by tattooing a mark upon the forehead of the delinquent.

Reform Urgently Needed.

Imagine living on a street without a name and in a house without a number! If you are a writer, imagine waiting for a check from a magazine in such a residence! That is the predicament that certain Parisians are in who live in such a street near the Ourcq canal. The city government forgot to give it a name, and the only numbers on the houses are those put up by residents who sometimes duplicate each other's numbers. Now the natives are becoming aroused about it. The lot of the poor postman must be a difficult one as he gazes at a letter addressed to "Monsieur Pierre Bergeret, the third righthand house in the little street two blocks to the right of the Ourcq as you walk south."

New Employee.

"Pat," warned the contractor, "today you became a new employee in this corporation and I want to tell you that all such employees must work quickly and quietly."

"Yes, sir."

"And when I give an order I want it obeyed on the instant."

"Yes, sir."

"And furthermore, I will brook no argument and no back talk."

"Well, don't ye start it then!"

We never knew a man to marry a woman to reform her.

Wishing for sleep is a poor way to get it

A LITTLE wisdom in the daytime is a better assurance of rest than any amount of anxious wishing when nerves are a-jangle at night.

What you do at noon often has more influence on sleep than what you want and hope for, at midnight.

Coffee's drug element, caffeine, whips up the nerves, and when its use is continued there's usually a penalty which no amount of mental effort can avoid.

The part of wisdom, as so many thousands have found, is to turn away from nerve-stimulation and adopt rich, delicious Postum as the mealtime drink. Postum delights the taste, but brings no dis-

turbance to nerves or digestion. Even the little children can share in the enjoyment of Postum at any meal.

It's better to anticipate warnings than to be driven by them.

It's better to encourage and preserve sound nerves and complete health than to listen to the clock ticks at night and say, "I wish!"

You can get Postum wherever good food or drink is sold and served. An order today may be the beginning, for you, of the great satisfaction and comfort which so many others have found in Postum.

Your grocer has both forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.



Postum for Health—"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

COPLY LETTERS

(Third of a Series Addressed to Farmers, Business Men, Soldiers, Working Men and Other Folk)

NO. 3—"TO THE BUSINESS MAN"

To the Business Men of the Eleventh District:

Let me talk business to you for a moment in this letter. I am sure that you all realize that I am as much interested, at least, in the prosperity of all the people as any man living in our district, and, more vitally interested in the prosperity of the district than any other man in congress could possibly be because my business is entirely local and practically all of it consists in investments within the confines of our district.

Since I have been a member of congress there have been a very large number of most excellent laws enacted tending to aid and conserve sound business institutions. At the same time a tremendous cataclysm caused by the war has upset a great many of the benefits and replaced these with a lot of laws which are positively harmful.

The Underwood tariff law, passed in 1913, plunged this country into an industrial depression which was exceedingly acute and which was made infinitely worse by the unsettled conditions in finance, following the outbreak of the war in Europe the middle of the following summer.

From the early spring of 1914, England, Germany and France were selling their American securities, not only on our own markets, but in every market of the world. They almost completely drained the gold out of this country. Then followed the war, and when we had once readjusted ourselves after the drastic process of losing our gold, the war itself furnished us so much business that no tariff was necessary.

One of the first moves made when the Republicans came into complete control of the government was the enactment by the house of representatives of a new tariff bill to replace the one so disastrous to our people in the latter part of 1913 and the beginning of 1914.

It is not perfect, but it is a very great improvement over the last one under which we are still operating. It is a great improvement over any tariff law ever passed by the house of representatives and 90 per cent of it is very much better than any tariff act which has passed both branches of congress and which has become a law.

During my service in congress we passed a law which was the one greatest aid that business has ever received from any legislation in the entire history of the world—the so-called Federal Reserve banking act. Without this it would not have been possible for us to have financed the business brought to us before we entered the war, and certainly without this act, we could not have kept afloat since the era of depression set in.

Another great act was the Federal Trade commission act, which properly administered means the elimination of all unfair methods in competition. No type of legislation can equalize the difference between the natural economic conditions of our own people, but this act tends to prevent a large concern selling below cost in one locality, thereby destroying some smaller competitors, while, at the same time, the large concern is selling at a higher price in other localities. In other words, the federal trade commission act, properly administered will enable all to get the best return from the natural economic conditions that surround every and every section of this country.

These two great laws I have cited were not the only statutes enacted affecting business. In fact, during the war when the government was compelled to seek revenue from every conceivable source, in order to carry on, some mistaken economic policies were adopted, largely because the country knew nothing about scientific taxation. We had been going along for almost half a century collecting the smallest sum assessed by any government in proportion to its wealth. And all these United States taxes were indirect, and being comparatively small, were not felt when passed on to the ultimate consumer. But when the tremendous taxes made necessary by the colossal expenditures of the war were divided among the people they felt them. They will continue to feel them unless this Republican congress and president—the first we have had since I have been in the house—can devise some method of taxation which will place the tax burden where it belongs—on the shoulders of those who can best bear the burden and who benefit most by the security of life and property furnished by our government.

Congress has amended the tax act. It is a great improvement over the old one, but when it left the House of Representatives it was infinitely better than after the amendments put on it by the senate. The president, probably recognizing this fact, has asked us to still further revise this act, and at the earliest possible moment congress will give its undivided attention to such revision and again further improve it.

The Republican congress has adopted a budget system. If there is one man better fitted than another of his fellows for the work of establishing this system it is undoubtedly General Dawes. He has been at work for six months and within the next few months will be ready to put his system into operation. He is simplifying and consolidating all commissions and boards and we will soon have less than one-tenth the number of purchasing agencies which we had before he took up the work. He is reducing the number of employees, adding to their efficiency and conserving stores of materials such that one department is not buying where another department has a surplus. This will prove to be the greatest aid in prosecuting the business of this government that we have ever had. It all takes time, but is working out satisfactorily and speedily when you consider that the United States government is infinitely the largest business corporation in the world.

Congress has recently established a commission to arrange for funding the foreign debts, the money which the other nations owe to us. Before this is published the commission will unquestionably have been confirmed by the senate and will be started on its work.

The business of your government is just exactly like that of an

individual except that it is the largest and most complex in the entire world. We can not, as a people, overturn natural laws any more than individuals can, and we can not as a country, violate economic laws without paying the penalty, just as any individual business man would.

I presume most of you have had the same experience that I have had. There have been times in my business career of more than 33 years, when my back was at the wall and I had to do things which in themselves were temporarily wasteful in order that I might preserve the integrity of the investments entrusted to me by the other stockholders and so your government has been thru exactly that same crisis. We blew up the entire production of more than two years work during the war and in addition to that were compelled to mortgage the future for a very large sum. While these times were on and money was flush it was difficult to realize that in fact the times were not prosperous but only seemed so because we were consuming and destroying the production of our past industry and thrift. There could be but one answer and it began to manifest itself late in 1920. My good friends, I can honestly say to you that I did not make \$1 directly or indirectly as a result of this war; that I would be better off today if it had never happened, and notwithstanding the fact that I foresaw this inevitable period of reconstruction as long ago as September and October, 1914, and told it to every audience in the campaign of that year and repeated it in 1916, 1918 and again in 1920, yet with all of this opportunity to dodge, I was stung like all the rest of you. When the slump started I could scarcely keep up with the slide.

The days of long profits are over. We will all be compelled, whether we like it or not, to go back sooner or later to about the prewar basis. I will take another chance and predict for you that the basis on which we finally rest will be one in which the margins all along the line will be only about 15 per cent in excess of what they were before the war.

As illustrating the present tendency, the statistics issued by the department of labor of this government show that in June, 1920, the average retail prices for food thruout the entire United States were almost two and one-quarter times what they were in 1913, whereas Jan. 15, 1922, they were only 1.45 times—in other words they have already lost 64 per cent of that abnormal gain. Clothing and shoes have followed almost exactly the same laws.

Railroad rates, fuel and rents remain to be liquidated, and I will predict for you that before this year is over there will be a substantial readjustment in these items.

As a nation, we are very much like the young fellow who took his girl to a dance. There was music to pay for and he had to pay his share. If he wanted a carriage or an automobile he had to pay for that, too, and if the girl wanted flowers he had to pay for them. Now, if we want to go to the dance with all these accessories we will have to pay for them. If we cannot afford the flowers, we will have to find a girl who will go without them, and if we cannot afford a carriage we will have to find a girl who will walk. But we must have some relaxation in this life and the business men will have to set the example and go back to the basis on which we can all prosper, not by consuming the production of past industry and thrift, nor consuming that which we can raise by mortgaging the future industry and thrift, but on the basis which lets us all accumulate a little as we go along.

I have every confidence now in the prosperity of this country and our people. All we have to do is to recognize and follow economic laws, modify them to our advantage when we can, and not entirely disregard them.

It is not to the advantage of the people of this country to tax business. That is practically a general term for the entire industry of the country. The proper thing to do is to tax the individuals benefited. We have not been able to do this without having the taxes passed along to the ultimate consumer.

The ways and means committee of the house is even now conducting hearings on a proposition to amend the constitution to prevent the issuing of tax exempt securities, which I think will do more to allow us to more equitably place the taxes than anything which has yet been done by the American congress.

With the adoption of such an amendment, no wealth can escape its just share of taxation, and the investments in industry will increase greatly, thus adding to employment and production and making for greater prosperity.

Of course, the tax exempt securities issued before the amendment would remain tax exempt until paid off, but there would be no new ones issued from the time the amendment went into effect.

As an illustration of how great wealth now escapes taxation by investment in federal and state and city securities, we collected in income taxes on incomes over \$300,000 a year, \$900,000,000 in 1915. In 1920 we collected scarcely a third of this, and in 1921, altho the figures are not yet available, a further decrease will be found, I am absolutely sure. And this decrease will continue in the returns for 1922.

I do not need to tell the men trained in business that as a class they only prosper when the rest of the people prosper, and the sanest and safest thing for you is to have our laws so made and so administered that the great mass of our people prosper.

It is the prosperity of our people that concerns me most, and I believe I have a grasp of the problems to be solved. I was educated for the law, but my training for the last 33 years has been entirely along business lines in the midst of the people of the Eleventh Congressional district. May I ask you to consider this when you are called upon to decide whether my experience and training is of value in congress to my constituents at this moment?

Respectfully submitted,

I. C. COPLEY.

(Official Publication.)

Report of the condition of

ORLAND BANK

located at Orland, State of Illinois, at the close of business on the 10th day of March, 1922, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES.

Other Loans	\$ 74,403.59
U. S. Government Investments	2,719.00
Other Bonds and Stocks ..	16,000.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	14,659.00
Due from Banks, Cash and Other Cash Resources	41,514.85

Total Resources

Capital Stock	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus	3,000.00
Undivided Profits (Net) ..	376.44
Time Deposits	40,301.12
Demand Deposits	80,243.62
Reserve Accounts	375.26

Total Liabilities

I, George E. Gee, Cashier of the Orland State Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the items and amounts shown above correspond with the items and amounts shown in the report made to the Auditor of Public Accounts, State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

GEORGE E. GEE, Cashier.

State of Illinois, County of Cook,

ss. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of March, 1922.

W. R. SCHUSSLER Notary Public.

(Seal)

Her Probable Intention.

Wright had been sent to the bank with his weekly amount, and when he returned he did not have his book. His mother asked him where it was. After quite a little hesitation he decided to her in a whisper, "Well, mother, the girl took it and kept it. I think she wanted to weigh it."

Modern Problems No. 8.

What happens when an irresistible desire meets an immovable bachelor?

\$5 Paid Down

Put it in your House.

\$6.50 a month

Equal to 22 cents a day.

Complete payment for a

FEDERAL

Electric

Washing Machine

with a Swinging wringer.

Electricity to do a week's washing costs about 5 cents.

Demonstration at any of our Sales Rooms

Public Service Co.

of Northern Illinois

Are You Going to Move This Spring?

On account of the large number of telephone moves we are called upon to make at this season we ask

Thirty Days' Notice

on all removal orders that are to be completed between

April 15th and May 15th

As soon as you decide where you will move—

Call Commercial Office

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Twenty Years of Honorable Merchandising



Women's Low Heel Oxfords in

Tan Calf or

Patent Colt

\$6.00

Another Hutchinson master stroke in the way of value giving--Two genuine high-grade oxfords with all the usual Hutchinson features at the price of inferior grades--They must be seen to be appreciated.

Hosiery to Match

HUTCHINSON'S

A RELIABLE SHOE STORE

105-107 North Chicago Street

Children's Gingham Dresses

Made of fine Kalburnie Check Gingham, trimmed with plain colored bias binding at neck, cuffs, pockets and sash. Pretty styles. Sizes 7 to 14 years, at **\$2.95**

Children's Confirmation Dresses

Mothers will find a fascinating showing at the Boston Store; developed of white organdy, ruffle or lace trimmed; made with sashes of ribbon or self material. Priced from **\$4.75 to \$10**

Children's Silk Poplin Dresses

Attractive styles, of fine Silk Poplin, in navy and Pekin blue, trimmed with ruffles on skirt, neck and sleeves; trimmed with piping of contrasting shades. Sizes 7 to 14 years, at **\$6.50**

Men's New Spring Caps 19 and \$1.98 See them Tomorrow

The Store of Superior Qualities at Lowest Values

Men's New Spring Hats \$2.85 and \$3.85 Very special Values

The Store of Newest Fashions at Lowest Prices

Spring Opening Sale

Our Spring Opening and Sale begins Tomorrow. We will show an entirely new and complete display of the latest Spring Wear, including the many Sports Wear Models which have made such a marked impression at all Fashion centers. Fashion has given you so complete a variety of different types in styling, fabrics and color that one's Spring costume becomes simply a matter of selection best adapted to one's personality and individual taste. Our Slogan for this year is: "Better-Than-You-Expect", and we intend that everything you buy of us shall prove to be more to your liking the longer you have it. Come to the Boston Store tomorrow, or any day during these Spring Opening Displays and Sales; you'll find that in addition to the many new things that we will show, you will also find many things priced at money-savings to you, which will come as an agreeable surprise, especially at this time of the year.

Special Styles in Sport Wear Blouses

Youthful models lead in these newest Waists and Blouses for Spring wear. This is a Blouse and Skirt Year, so make your selections now when there are so many becoming styles to select from.

Crepe de Chine Overblouses

All the best and most beautiful Spring shades are featured in this exquisite display of Crepe de Chine blouses. Elaborately beaded and embroidered styles; some with tie back; others with tie side. Special, at **\$7.50**

Hand Made Batiste Waists

Madame Batiste. Bromley collar styles; trimmed with dainty stitching on collar, cuffs and front; edged with flit another Special value **\$3.50** (Third Floor)

Spring Coats, Suits and Dresses In the Spotlight of Fashion

The true vogue for spring is shown in these newest costumes which depend for their attractiveness on the beauty of their color tones as much as on the originality of their design. The woman who seeks for the exceptional will find her particular desire among the many new spring garments on display during these spring opening sale days.



New Spring Coats and Wraps

\$15.00 to \$99.50

Coats and wraps continue to gain in smartness, and why not? They have taken to themselves the smart lines of the frock, the individuality that fashionable women demand. They may be slimly fashioned or voluminously wrapped, or in all the stages in between—but refreshing they are—and moderately priced. We are showing an adorable collection of Coats and Wraps for spring wear—materials in the season's leading fabrics such as Pandora, Valaine, Normandy, Valkara, Stevano, Polo, Diagonal and Tweeds, in the wanted shades of cobweb, fallow, pine cone, sorrento, mohawk, navy and black—trimmed in silk fringe, hand embroidery, fancy stitching, etc.; Also several groups of new tailored styles.

Suits That Tell Style

\$19.50 to \$99.50

Both the materials and the making of these new Spring Suits have that touch of correctness, that clean completeness in design and cut and stitching which bespeaks the best in quality—and you pay no more for it. For instance: The Suits displayed during our Spring Opening Sale are tailored of the choicest fabrics, including Poirer Twill, Tricotines, Twills, Needle Cords, Jerseys and Men's Wear Serges, in navy, black and attractive mixtures. Two and three-piece Suits, trimmed in embroidery, braid, buttons and fancy stitching. Belted box effects and full flare back models; beautifully lined.

Simply Delightful Dresses

\$17.50 to \$75.00

Effective without being extreme. Attractive to the eye as they are graceful to the body. Achieving that exclusiveness of originality which is as distinctive as it is becoming. Hundreds of these charming frocks in this Spring Opening display. There are Dresses of Taffeta, Satin Back Crepe, Canton Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Tricotine and the popular Crepe Knit, in all the most wanted shades for Spring, including Copan, Mohawk, Navy Fallow, Cobweb and Black. Handsomely beaded and embroidered models; some Dresses are trimmed with rosebuds of self materials and colors; some have ribbon girdles and corsages of flowers.

Sale of Spring Suits

\$35.00

All the leading style masters of America are represented in this gorgeous assortment of Suits. Hand tailored models, in all the finest materials; in all the season's popular shades. Regular \$49.50 **\$35** Specially priced at

Sale of Spring Dresses

\$25.00

Stunning new models. Dresses for afternoon, street or sports wear. Gorgeously embroidered and braided styles; in all the very latest colorings. Dresses that you would pay much more for elsewhere. Specially priced at **\$25**

You Will Like Our Pretty Millinery Displays

The colorings as well as the new braid effects combined in these new Hats, in shapings which give the most attractive and becoming models that we have shown in many seasons, selected for their exclusiveness. Priced to meet the desires of the moderate purchaser. There are

Hats for Women and Misses

That are sparkling, irresistible and surely are not going to hide their light under a basket this spring—to match the glittering colors of the new Suits and Dresses. New Straw weaves in the gayest hues and trim trimmed shapes; trimmed with flowers, novelties and ribbon bows. Don't fail to see this beautiful display, especially so because they are so moderately priced at



\$5.00 to \$10

THIRD FLOOR

Silk Fibre Sweaters

\$4.95

A manufacturer's surplus stock of high-grade fibre Sweaters. New "Tuxedo" styles, in several of the season's newest weaves—Sweaters that have sold from \$6.99 to \$8.00. Colors are: navy, black, jade, Peacock, rust and rose. Sizes 36 to 46, 100 in the lot. Each one a rare value, at **\$4.95**



Spring GLOVES

KAYSER'S SILK AND FABRIC GLOVES

Long or short Silk Gloves. Black, white and colors; fancy embroidered back; Gauntlets; all styles; all sizes.

At Pair

85c to \$3.00

New Spring Silks

New Spring Silks

All the most desired colorings; finest qualities; lowest prices. Ideal fabrics for the new Spring wardrobe.

Crepe de Chines

Fine All Silk Crepe de Chines, 40 inches wide; all new Spring shades—**\$2.00 value, \$1.29 at yard.**

Genuine

Krepe Knit

A very popular silk fabric, in the wanted Sport shades—desirable for many purposes. Tomorrow at, **\$3.50**

All Silk Taffeta

A Special Value: All Silk Taffeta, in black and colors. Excellent quality—worth **\$2.50**, at per yard—**\$1.55**

Canton Crepe

Best quality All Silk Canton Crepe, firm silky quality; 40 inches wide. Specially priced at, **\$3.45**



Spring Shirts \$1.65 and \$2.50

These are made of the new Duretta Cloth and Mercelized Madras. Also fine Percalae, New "Broadway" two-button and French cuff models; some with piped front and cuffs. A splendid variety of new Spring patterns. Sizes 14 to 17, at **\$1.65 and \$2.50**.

MEN'S SPRING NECKWEAR

Silk Weaves, in the latest designs and combinations. Special, **59c and \$1.00**

Quality for Quality—This Store Will Not Be Undersold
BOSTON STORE
M.A. Felman Co. Established 1889

Women's Patent Colt, One-Strap Pumps \$4.95

A Special Value—These Pumps have sewed leather soles and military heels made of the new style last. All sizes, at per pair **\$4.95**

Women's Dark Brown Kid Lace Oxfords \$5.50

A comfortable Shoe, made with blue agate, sewed leather soles and military heels made of the new style last. All sizes. A C. O. within the pair **\$5.50**

Uncommon Sense . . .

By
JOHN
BLAKE

ANALYZE MISTAKES

WHEN you make a mistake, find out why you made it. Think it over a few minutes. Fix in your mind the manner in which it happened. Be ashamed of it, if it is a bad mistake. Scare yourself about it, if it is a dangerous one.

The child never forgets the mistake he makes when he puts his finger in the fire. That mistake he has to think about for a long time afterward. One of the kind is always enough for him.

Admiral Peary's Eskimo dogs made the mistake of eating all that was given them when they were encamped in the Arctic regions waiting for one of his dashes to the pole. Apparently they remembered that mistake when the food ran out and some of their number had to be eaten.

When the survivors of the pack returned to America they were very sparing of the food that was given them, and buried the remainder. More than that they scoured the neighborhood for food to bury. They had had time to think over their mistakes.

Most people have much the same sort of work to do every working day. Those who do not think over their mistakes continue to make them and

for the most part they always stay where they are.

Men who make the same mistakes twice never get the confidence of an employer.

Those who think about their mistakes, and find out ways to eliminate them, are those who get along.

It is better to discover your own mistakes than to wait for the boss to discover them. Discover them early, and you can do without them the next time.

Go over your work. If it is not up to the mark that you ought to make, you have either made important mistakes, or wasted time, which in itself is an important mistake.

Think about that. Let it sink into your soul. Think how it held your work back, and what the repetition of it will do to your life's work.

This may not contribute to your repose the night you are thinking about it, but it will make you sleep better for many a night to come. Perfection is the absence of mistakes. We cannot any of us achieve it, but we can all achieve a pretty fair substitute by cutting mistakes to the minimum.

(Copyright.)

YOUR HAND

How to Read Your Characteristics and Tendencies—the Capabilities or Weaknesses That Make for Success or Failure as Shown in Your Palm

THE FINGER NAILS

WHEN the "moon at the root of the finger nails shows a red color of mixed shading, it is an indication of a combative nature, which delights in contests of bodily strength or mental agility. Note whether the nail of the finger of Saturn, or second finger, bears a white mark. This is held by some authorities to indicate a voyage to be undertaken by the subject. If a nail shows black marks, it is an indication of sorrow and trouble. On the thumb nail the black mark shows a faulty, passionate nature. On the nail of the finger of Mercury, the little finger, a white spot means a successful business enterprise, and a black spot means the opposite, a reverse or disaster in business.

If there is a white, star-shaped mark on the nail, it is a sign of affection that is not reciprocated, except when the mark appears on the thumb nail, when it means the opposite, or requited affection.

Nails of medium length and width, and of a bluish tint, show that the circulation of the blood is faulty, and there is a tendency toward extreme nervousness.

(Copyright.)

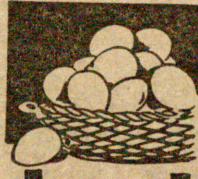
THE KITCHEN CABINET

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

To be bigger than circumstances, that's the acid test of character.—Honore Willis.

EASTER DISHES

At Easter-time many housewives prepare the time honored dishes such as:



Easter Egg Rolls.—Scald and cool one-fourth of a cupful of milk, add one yeast cake broken in bits, mix well and add

a cupful of scalded and cooled milk. Stir in two cupfuls of flour, beat well and set away in a warm place until light. Add the yolks of two eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of sugar, one-fourth of a cupful of melted butter and flour enough to make a dough to be kneaded. Knead until smooth. Cover and set aside to become light. Shape in small balls, cover on a board until double its bulk. Take a ball, press a cavity with the thumb and set into this half a teaspoonful of jelly; work the dough over the opening to enclose the jelly and have it just under the top crust. The roll should be shaped like an egg; rise to double its bulk. Bake about twenty minutes in a hot oven.

Bavarian Easter Cake.—Cream one cupful of butter with one and one-half cupfuls of sugar; add the yolks of seven eggs, beaten until lemon colored and thick, alternately with three to three and one-half cupfuls of flour, stirring and beating well. Beat in the stiffly beaten whites of five eggs and one-half pound of Sultana raisins. Grease one or more deep layer cake plates, spread them with the batter, which should be about an inch thick; dot over the top with small comfits and bake.

White and Gold Bavaoise.—Soak three-quarters of a package of gelatin in one cupful of cold water, add three cupfuls of hot milk, add two cupfuls of sugar mixed with the grated yellow rind of two lemons, then stir in the yolks of four eggs, beaten stiff and stirred into one pint of cream. Mix all well and let stand until cool. Beat with a large Dover egg beater until the whole is like yellow cream. A drop or two of saffron tied in a cloth, dipped in hot water and squeezed from the cloth, will deepen the tint if desired. Pour into a ring mold and when served fill the center with whipped cream.

Pickpockets in Hard Luck. A social worker reports that New York pickpockets who used to slip a finger into a vest pocket and get a watch, now get only a scratch from a pin used to hold the watchless chain in place.

Don't depart too quietly after your host's surreptitious yawn, or she will think you noticed it.

NAME "BAYER" IS ON GENUINE ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear, if You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

If you want the true, world-famous Aspirin, as prescribed by physicians for over twenty-one years, you must ask for "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin."

The "Bayer Cross" is stamped on each tablet and appears on each package for your protection against imitations.—Advertisement.

White and Gold Bavaoise.—Soak three-quarters of a package of gelatin in one cupful of cold water, add three cupfuls of hot milk, add two cupfuls of sugar mixed with the grated yellow rind of two lemons, then stir in the yolks of four eggs, beaten stiff and stirred into one pint of cream. Mix all well and let stand until cool. Beat with a large Dover egg beater until the whole is like yellow cream. A drop or two of saffron tied in a cloth, dipped in hot water and squeezed from the cloth, will deepen the tint if desired. Pour into a ring mold and when served fill the center with whipped cream.

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Don't depart too quietly after your host's surreptitious yawn, or she will think you noticed it.

A FEW DESSERTS

Do you enjoy the old fashioned cottage pudding, as many do? This is a good one: Take a tablespoonful of softened butter, one cupful of sugar, one well-beaten egg, a little salt and a grating of nutmeg, one-half

cupful of milk with flour to make a soft cake batter—about one and one-half cupfuls—and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat well and bake in a shallow pan. Cut in squares or rounds and serve with:

Vinegar Sauce.—Take one-half cupful of sugar, mix well with a tablespoonful of flour, add one-half cupful of boiling water and cook until the flour is well cooked. Add one-half teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and one tablespoonful of butter. Serve both cake and sauce hot.

Pear and Jam Dessert.—Cut small circles from stale sponge cake. Pour over some of the syrup from a can of pears, arrange halves of pears on the cake, sprinkle with a bit of grated lemon rind and cover with raspberry jam and stick thickly with blanched and quartered almonds which have been slightly toasted in salted butter. Serve with a syrup, using the canned pear juice; slightly thicken, and flavor with grated lemon rind.

Cake Crumb and Cocoa Pudding.—Take a well buttered baking dish and cover the bottom with a cupful of cake crumbs, sprinkle with cocoa and sugar with a grating of nutmeg; repeat until the dish is nearly full, then pour over cupful of milk and two well-beaten eggs, adding a pinch of salt. Place in the oven and bake until firm.

Cranberry Punch.—Take one-fourth of a cupful of seeded raisins, cover with two cupfuls of boiling water and simmer one-half hour. Wash three cupfuls of cranberries and add to the drained raisin liquor; boil ten minutes, force through a sieve. Add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and a pinch of salt. Freeze to a mush.

Orange Pie.—Bake a rich pastry shell. Cool and fill with oranges that have been sliced and allowed to stand covered with sugar. Heap the sugared fruit into the shell top with whipped cream and serve. Or a meringue cooked in hot water may be heaped over the top.

Rhubarb Pudding.—Spread bread with butter on both sides, cut in small sized pieces, arrange in a buttered baking dish, add a cupful of diced fresh rhubarb and sugar to sweeten. Add a small amount of water and bake until the mixture is well cooked. Serve with a hard sauce.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

The rain plays music when it falls—I always have imagined that. It played a dandy tune today. Right on my brand-new Sunday hat.

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INTENSIVE FARMING. The Visitor: Do you call this a dairy farm? It's no bigger than a city lot. The Dairyman: True! But, you see, I feed my cows on compressed hay tablets and they give condensed milk.

CREAM MINTS. Put one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one-fourth of a cupful of water and two tablespoonfuls of corn sirup into a saucepan. Boil to the soft ball stage and pour out on a buttered platter to cool. When cool, work with a wooden spoon until creamy. Set away covered with a cloth. When ready to prepare, melt over hot water, add peppermint and drop by teaspoonfuls on waxed paper. Wintergreen patties may be prepared by adding a bit of pink coloring and wintergreen flavoring.

Opera Fondant. Put two cupfuls of sugar and one cupful of heavy cream into a saucepan and stir until the sugar is dissolved and the boiling point is reached, then add one-eighth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and boil until the sirup makes a soft ball when dropped into cold water or until the candy thermometer registers 238. Pour at once without scraping the dish on to a marble slab or large platter lightly greased with butter. When cold work with a wooden spoon or broad spatula until it forms a ball. Cover with a damp cloth and leave for half an hour. Then knead and mold with the hands until smooth, adding such flavoring and coloring as desired and pack in a crock. Cover closely and leave until wanted.

Opera Bonbons. Divide opera fondant into several portions, flavor each and color, then

SCHOOL DAYS

GRANDPA'S BOOTJACK.

In lying down to sleep, in waking and in motion, there come no regrets, no torments to torture a guilty conscience, no remorse that ages the heart and drives the soul to despair. If it did nothing else, this charitable observance would serve at least to give you peace, make you great-hearted and enable you at all times to strike the nicest balance between right and wrong, and to hold the respect and love of the community in which you live.

And after all is said and done, what is there more to be desired in life than the good will of neighbors, whose hearts and hands are always warm and friendly?

(Copyright.)

KIDDIES SIX

By Will M. Maupin

LITTLE MAN

THE "Biggest Boy" has gone away. But "Little Man" is here. I miss the "Big Boy's" heavy tread. But rising sweet and clear, I hear the "Little Man's" request "When 'Daddy's' face he sees: 'I'm papa's ownest Little Man—Give me a penny, please!'"

The "Biggest Boy" is not at home. And though his absence hurts. At least there's comfort—I can find Clean collars, socks and shirts. And when I look about and see The "Little Man" at play, That lonesome feeling in my heart Just somehow fades away.

The "Biggest Boy" has "hit the trail," But "Little Man" still stands Beside his "Daddy's" easy chair And stretches out his hands; He smiles and says with coaxing voice While climbing on my knees: "I'm papa's little man today; Give me some candy, please!"

One boy has gone to fight his fight; One boy remains with me— The "Biggest Boy" with bearded lip, The "Little Man" aged three. And may the one who's far away 'Midst life's hard toil and care Remain as fond of "Dad" as he Who stands beside my chair.

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ILLINOIS News Happenings

A Jacksonville Chapter of the American Association of University Women has been formed.

Dr. George Maxwell, Sterling physician, during the last year killed 263 ground hogs. The animals have become numerous in Whiteside county.

More than 1,000,000 gallons of crude oil have been contracted for by various townships of De Witt county, to be used during the summer for road-oiling purposes.

Residents of Calhoun county have raised the necessary \$11,000 to insure the building of a proposed extension of the Chicago & Alton railroad from Reddish station in the Nutwood drainage district of Jersey county, to a point opposite Hardin, in Calhoun county.

A night marriage license bureau is being planned for Chicago by Robert M. Sweitzer, Cook county clerk, he said. "Such a bureau," he declared, "would aid many persons who actually cannot spare the time to obtain a license during the working hours."

Nearly 100 Rockford school children are afflicted with deafness. Another group has speech impediments, which, it is believed, can be cured by proper treatment from specialists. The board of education is now considering the question of opening a special school for handicapped pupils.

A fine specimen of the American bald eagle was taken alive after being brought down by a charge of birdshot fired by a hunter near Jacksonville. The bird was only slightly injured, and, it is expected, will survive. It measures 6 feet 8 inches from tip to tip of its wings. Eagles are almost extinct in this section of the state.

Illinois maple sugar is commencing to compete with the long famed product of Vermont. Time was when the Green Mountain state boasted of a monopoly upon the production of this delicately flavored saccharine product, but the sugar maples of Illinois have come to the front and it is now claimed that the product boiled in this state is just as palatable as that of New England.

The Aurora, Elgin and Chicago third rail line was sold at a foreclosure sale in Wheaton to eastern bondholders. The buyers of the electric railroad held \$4,735,000 of its refunding mortgage bonds. They bid \$1,000,000 above their holdings to get the property. As there are \$2,386,000 of underlying bonds still to be met, the property now represents a total investment of over \$7,000,000. A million more is to be put into new cars and improvements.

That the state of Illinois create a department for the purpose of lending money on long term payments to the people for individual home building was urged in resolutions passed by the Cook County Real Estate board. At the same time the board called on Governor Small and the legislature for a law creating a state bank where all state and municipal funds may be deposited and also citizens' deposits be received.

Pollution of the Illinois river spread 95 miles to the southward between the years of 1915 and 1920. Prof. S. A. Forbes, chief of the State Natural History Survey announced. The water in the polluted area is such that small animals of the bottom and the weedy margins of the stream have been decreased on an average of 67,000 pounds per mile per annum. Fish live to a large extent, on this small animal life. The lower limit of this area was at Chillicothe, 15 miles above Peoria, in 1915 but reached to Havana, 80 miles below, in 1920, a southward encroachment averaging 16 miles in a year.

Members of the constitutional convention have been advised by letter that the next session will not be held until April 25 instead of April 18 as had been agreed upon. Under the first agreement, the understanding among the members was that no quorum could be secured until after the primary on April 11 and that adjournment was necessary for the next few weeks. After the members had departed, it was remembered that the Democratic and Republican conventions will be held in Springfield April 21, and that county committees will meet for organization shortly after the primary date. It was therefore decided to prolong the recess another week. In the letters being sent to the members, President Woodward is urging them to attend the session beginning April 25, in order that the work remaining to be done may be finished up quickly. It is hoped to complete the new constitution's draft within three weeks after the convention convenes.

Wheat has passed through the winter months in good condition in Illinois, according to a summary of weather conditions announced by Clarence J. Root, meteorologist in charge of the Illinois station.

Strawberries on every Illinois farm, is the slogan of a campaign now being conducted by the Junior extension service and the horticultural department of the University of Illinois. Through this campaign a large supply of choice Dunlap strawberry plants will be made available to the boys and girls of the state.

A farmer northwest of Streator killed a wolf which weighed 80 pounds and measured 5 feet 10 inches in length.

Public school pupils of Elgin have saved \$26,792.43 in the last year, part of the money being placed in the postal savings bank and the remainder in local savings banks.

Co-operation between employers and their employees will be the big question to come before the conference on labor matters to be held in East St. Louis during the week of April 6.

Franco Three, coal mine owned by the Sanford Coal company at Paulton, is working six days a week now and one day recently broke its best previous record for hoisting coal. Two thousand and eighty tons were brought to the top.

Seventy-five county fairs will be held in Illinois this year, an increase of ten over 1921, according to announcement made by the superintendent of the state fair. The date of state exhibits in Springfield is September 16-23, and none of the county fairs will conflict with these dates.

R. V. Prather, secretary of the State Utility association, said that the utilities have confidence in the business and industrial outlook and have planned the expenditure of \$75,000,000 in new plants and equipment this year. He was one of the speakers at the state convention in Chicago a few days ago.

Use of the schools by "so-called reformers and propagandists to further their doctrines," and conversion of schoolrooms into collection agencies, was denounced by Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction, in an address before the south central division of the Illinois State Teachers' association at Springfield.

Declaring that "the trees and the birds of any land constitute a part of its natural wealth, and their aesthetic value is as important to the people as their economic value," Gov. Len Small, in a proclamation, designated April 14 and October 27 as Arbor and Bird days in Illinois. Governor Small urged that the days be observed by planting trees, shrubs and vines and with exercises in the schools to emphasize the importance of their propagation and the preservation of native birds.

Lieut. Gov. Fred E. Sterling announced the appointment of Senator E. J. Sneed, of Herron and Simon E. Lantz of Congerville, Republicans, and John J. Boehm of Chicago, Democrat, as senate members on the salary investigation commission. The commission, created under an act of the last general assembly, will conduct an investigation for the purpose of standardizing salaries of state employees. Three house members and seven ex-officio members complete the commission's personnel.

An official book with the names, military records and burial places of soldiers and sailor heroes of Cook county is to be published by the board of county commissioners, according to an announcement. Names of Civil war veterans who have died in the county and Spanish-American war dead, as well as soldiers killed in the world war, will be included in the publication. The board is desirous of aid from Gold Star fathers and mothers, church organizations, clubs and other sources in compiling the list.

According to a threat made by J. R. Blackhall, general manager of the Joliet Street Railway company, if efforts to prevent the operation of one-man street cars in Joliet prove successful all service will be suspended. He asserts the company lost \$3,534 in operating the cars last year, and that the only way to show a profit is to operate cars with one man on the smaller lines. "One-man cars are being successfully operated in Rock Island, Moline and Davenport," he said. "There are fewer accidents and the public is satisfied."

Characterizing the gymnasium of the Taylorville high school as a "hell hole," B. F. Wright of Taylorville is protesting an order by the school authorities making it compulsory for all pupils to take part in the physical training and also to take daily shower baths. Because his thirteen-year-old daughter objected to the gym work and shower baths, he avers, she is counted "absent" and is not permitted to recite with the other students. Wright has issued a public appeal to parents to join him in a revolt against alleged local conditions.

Bids were advertised by the state department of public works and buildings for 3,000,000 barrels of cement and 94 miles of hard-surfaced roads in the state. The agreement to ask for the bids was decided upon at a conference between Gov. Len Small, Director C. R. Miller of the department of public works and buildings, and Superintendent of Highways Frank T. Sheets following the rejection of more than 3,000,000 barrels of cement, bids upon which were opened recently. The state has closed contracts on 900,000 barrels of cement at \$1.30 net, mill price. The new bids to be opened on 3,000,000 barrels of cement to be used in constructing roads in 1922 will be received until March 24, while the bids on the 94 miles of hard roads will be closed on March 31.

Chicago & Alton passenger car shops at Bloomington, closed for six weeks, have resumed operations, recalling several hundred men.

Unless John L. Lewis succeeds in his efforts to get bituminous coal operators of the central competitive fields into a joint wage conference before March 31, Illinois miners will meet operators in this state in a separate parley to discuss a state agreement. This was the decision of the Illinois district executive board, and the Illinois operators were so notified by President Frank Farrington.

FROCKS FOR AFTERNOON WEAR; BLOUSES ORNATELY TRIMMED

YOUR choice, ladies, for afternoon frocks, taffetas, tres bouffant, or clinging crepe suggesting Greek drapery! Madame Fashion graciously smiles on both.

To the feminine mind Springtime and crisp taffeta belong together. Here is a bit of joyful news, navy blue is restored to favor. This word comes direct from Paris. Those who keep count say that black, navy and brown are selling best in taffetas. Brown is a very great favorite from dark to the light tortoise shades of recent appearance. Visualize, if you please, a brown taffeta frock, worn with one of the

If your imported blouse came from London, perhaps the exquisite iridescent shell embroidery with its intermingling of chenille and silver, was done by masculine hands, for it is said that the service league of that city has arranged to provide work of this sort for convalescent soldier lads.

The separate blouse is of renewed interest with the incoming of the widespread vogue for suits.

No more decorative trimming has been devised than sparkling beads. This season, the favorite bead reflects the opalescent color of the moon; the French refer to this lovely effect as



Two Pretty Models for Afternoon.

lovely brown malines hats. Two-tone effects are the very latest and in consequence most of the silk departments are featuring changeable taffeta, for party and dance.

One special point in favor of taffeta is that it is so very accommodating, in that it yields so charmingly to such cunning trickeries as petal skirts and scallops and cordings and extended slip effects with bodices corseted or soft. It fairly calls for a touch of fine lingerie of rare needlework at throat and wrist. All these pleasing frivolities are embodied in the new models for spring, 1922. Witness proof of

"claire de lune." The blouse shown at the left is in the modish almond green so greatly exploited this season and it is done in little shells in mother of pearl tones, with silver threads.

Iridescent beads, the kind that shade from blue to green and bronze are used on the handsome black blouse as here illustrated. Anyone making this model at home, finds it economical as to the amount of material required, as the sleeves are of georgette with the over portion made of crepe satin.

Great stress is laid on tiny Roman gold beads. A beige georgette trellised



Shell and Beads for Trimming.

same in the youthful taffeta here pictured at the left.

At the opening of the season, there was some guess work as to whether the much-beloved silk crepe fabrics were "to be or not to be." The uncertainty is over. Crepe marocain and heavy canton crepe are re-elected by unanimous vote. Afternoon one-piece gowns of these desirable materials are marked with simplicity of treatment, but surprisingly gay colors offset this. Favorite shades for the crepe frock are cornflower blue, rust gray, natter blue, while the darker models of navy and brown are enlivened with touches of rust, palsy, jade and especially red with navy.

Brocade crepe finds instant favor, especially when it is made up in so pleasing a manner as is the rust-colored gown shown at the right.

all-over with a scattering pattern of leaves, flowers and vines, done in these wee gold beads, makes a handsome suit blouse.

Quite a new idea is to embroider or bead a single large motif, consisting of a huge flower and its foliage, to the left front of the blouse, giving the effect of a girle ornamentation.

Wool yarn embroidery while not new in itself, gains novelty through unusual application. For instance the latest idea is for large conspicuous flowers done in padded embroidery and placed at any vantage point on the bodice or blouse.

Julia Bottomley

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Drawn from actual photograph of Daryl Wilson, son of Mrs. Margaret Wilson, 1110 Eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.



Are you as justly proud
as this boy's mother?

DARYL WILSON is the kind of baby every mother wants her child to be. He is strong, sturdy, handsome. He has been voted the best baby in two baby shows in Milwaukee, Wis., where he lives.

Mrs. Wilson attributes his fine health to Eagle Brand, on which he was raised. Mrs. Wilson was an Eagle Brand baby too, so of course she brought up her little son on it. This is one of the thousands of cases where Eagle Brand has been the accepted baby food for several generations in the same family. In some cases grandmother, mother, and child were all reared on it. For Eagle Brand has been the standard for sixty-four years.

No thoughtful mother would experiment with her baby. Mother's milk is best, of course, but if it fails for any reason, Eagle Brand is the natural substitute. Eagle Brand is not a "prepared" food at all. It is nothing but pure milk and pure sugar combined. Mothers all over the country have written us of the wonderful results they have had in feeding it to their babies. And doctors recommend it in stubborn feeding cases—it is so very digestible.

Eagle Brand Milk is entirely safe, pure and uniform. Each can is like the last, so that there is not the slightest variation in baby's food—a most important consideration according to

modern specialists. And you can buy Eagle Brand anywhere. Get it in quantity so that you always have a supply. Even in hot weather the unopened cans keep indefinitely.

Are you keeping a record of your baby's characteristics, sayings, etc.? You will treasure it in later years. Write for our beautiful little record book "The Best Baby". It will be sent you FREE, together with an Eagle Brand Feeding Chart.

THE BORDEN COMPANY
Borden Building, New York



MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FREE BOOK
I would like to have your record book "The Best Baby" and also information and feeding chart for using Eagle Brand.

Name _____
Address _____

Shining-up Days Are Here, Use
E-Z STOVE POLISH
It's Shine Is Wonderful
Save the coupons for kitchen aprons. Martin & Martin, Mfrs., Chicago

Western Canada Offers Health and Wealth

and has brought contentment and happiness to thousands of home seekers and their families who have settled on her FREE homesteads or bought land at attractive prices. They have established their own homes and secured prosperity and independence. In the great grain-growing sections of the prairie provinces there is still to be had on easy terms

Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre
—land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—oats, barley and flax also in great abundance, while raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs is equally profitable. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. Healthful climate, good neighbors, churches, schools, rural telephone, excellent markets and shipping facilities. The climate and soil offer inducements for almost every branch of agriculture. The advantages for

Dairying, Mixed Farming and Stock Raising
make a tremendous appeal to industrious settlers wishing to improve their circumstances. For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, reduced railway rates, etc., write

C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. MacLACHLAN, 10 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan
Authorized Agent, Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, Dominion of Canada

Improved Weather Map.

Three-dimension maps are being made by the United States weather bureau as a result of the development of flying, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. It was found necessary to chart wind directions at different levels for the airmen. A weather map carrying wind direction arrows for different levels is photographed from two angles, and when the two pictures are seen through a stereoscope, they blend, bringing the posts and arrows into strong relief.

Cuticura for Pimples Faces.
To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Once clear keep your skin clear by using them for daily toilet purposes. Don't fail to include Cuticura Talcum. Advertisement.

White Spots on Wood.
The white spots left on the wood-work after it is washed are caused by the use of soap which is too strong. In cleaning woodwork, use Luke-warm water and milk, soap suds or cleaning powder. These leave no spots and are good dirt removers.

Prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good.

Britain's Balm Climate.

London Daily Mirror—Her hair is always exquisitely dressed and her shoes in perfect shape. No more in the way of dress is required of any woman.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

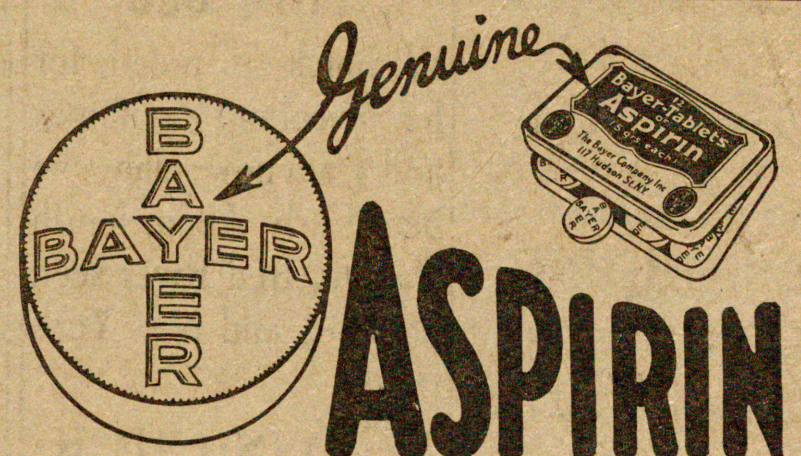
Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

The Definition.

Johnny—Pa, what's an author?
Pa—It's a man who empties his head to fill his stomach.



WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetate of Salicylic Acid

Do You Want the 18th Amendment Enforced?

Not as it's being enforced
now, but in the spirit and let-
ter of the law.

Same say it can't be done.

If you te and elect me, I promise to
enforce this law in Will County.

Would you like to see it tried?

Do you want the sale and manufacture of
liquor in Will County prohibited--wiped out--
as the Volstead law requires and demands?

Here's how it can be done.

FOR SHERIFF

Robert S. Murdie

Primary Tuesday, April 11th. Everybody of age can vote

FRANKFORT

Mr. Earle Harrison, a student of
Northwestern University and agent
for Kit-Chin-Kit, spent the week end
at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theo.
Miner.

Oro Bogue, a student of Garrett
Biblical Institute and Northwestern,
will preach at the M. E. church Sun-
day, March 26. The evening service
will again be conducted by Rev. Otto
Frey.

Mrs. Aug. Werner has adopted
another daughter from the Orphans'
Home. The young girl is a sister to
the girl whom Mrs. Karch adopted
a few weeks ago.

Rev. Lambrecht has been kept to
his bed the past week on account of
illness.

The Frankfort Basketball Team
ended their season last Sunday. The
light weights defeated the Lockport
lights with a score of 25 to 1. Fol-
lowing is the lineup and score:

Frankfort:	F.G.	F.T.	T.S.
Herschbach	2	0	4
Sangmeister	2	0	4
Eisenbrandt	7	0	14
Oetter	0	1	1
Geuther	1	0	2
Waldvogel	0	0	0
			25

Lockport:	F.G.	F.T.	T.S.
Lambert	1	0	1
Landon	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0
Freyberg	0	0	0
Johnson	0	0	0
			1

Lockport—Coach Bennet.
Frankfort—Coach Wallings.

The Frankfort heavy weights also
ended their season on Sunday, de-
feating a Chicago Jewish team with
a score of 37 to 25. Both games
were played at Frankfort Hall.

Mrs. Walter Pfaff and daughter
June spent a few days with her par-
ents in Mokena this week.

MOKENA

ENTERTAINS CLASS

Miss Elmira McGovney entertained
the members of her M. E. Sunday
school class at her home Saturday
afternoon. The little folks enjoyed
themselves playing games, singing
and music. Following the social
hour a delightful luncheon was served
to the little guests by the hostess'
mother. All enjoyed a delightful
time.

On account of the inability of Rev.
Palmer to be here Sunday, Rev. Mr.
Dunbar of New Lenox occupied the
pulpit at the M. E. church Sunday
evening.

Miss Pauline Wannemacher at-
tended a quilting party Wednesday
and Thursday at the home of Mr. and
Mrs. Fred Werner east of Mokena.
Fred Leonhardt is ill with grippe.
Mrs. Steinhagen is very ill with
pneumonia.

Mrs. S. Hohenstein who has been
ill is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Geo. Barnes remains the same.
Mrs. Edward Groth of Chicago vis-
ited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar
Klose this week.

ORLAND

The young people of the Metho-
dist Sunday schools will have a rally
Saturday afternoon, April 1st at the
Methodist church, 62d and University
Avenue. Six delegates will attend
from Orland.

Messrs. Greener and John Jones of
Northwestern University, were guests
of Roy Loebe Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Greener, John Jones and
Roy Loebe furnished the music at the
dance given by the Palos Park Im-
provement Club, Saturday night at
the Palos Club house.

Mrs. John Loebe attended the fu-
neral of Mr. Bennett of Chicago Mon-
day.

The Orland Center school will
give an entertainment Friday even-
ing, March 24. The proceeds will be
used to furnish the library.

Mrs. Jake Kramer was very sick
the past week. Ella Bettenhausen,
her niece, is staying with her.

DR. I. ICKSTADT

Physician Surgeon Oculist
EYES TESTED FOR GLASSES
Prompt Service Day or Night
Tel. 11-J TINKLEY PARK, ILL.

DR. C. SCHEER

DENTIST
At Your Service At All Times
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"More and Better Stories!"

THAT was the idea we had when
we started to make "Telling Tales"
Magazine, and we have lived up
to it.

Every month there are from a dozen
to fifteen complete short stories by such
writers as Octavus Roy Cohen, Achmed
Abdullah, Henry Leverage, Thomas
Edgewood, Christine Whiting Farmer, etc.,
Katherine Metcalf, Rod, Margaret
Sangster, Harry Kemp and Robert W.
Sneddon. All of these are regular con-
tributors to America's leading short-
story magazine.

But don't take our word for it. We
want you to know "Telling Tales" for
yourself, and as a special inducement
we are making the following offer:

"Telling Tales" is regularly 25c. a
copy—\$3.00 a year, but to give you a
chance to get acquainted with it, here's
what we'll do. Send a quarter for
one issue—the regular price—and we
will send THREE copies instead of the
one you paid for. This offer is for a
limited time only. The post office won't
allow us to make it indefinite. Act
to-day. Send us 25c., join a stamp,
and receive 75c. worth of magazine.

Readers' Publishing Corporation
799 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN SALE

These Bargains will begin for coming week
FROM MARCH 25—ENDS MARCH 30

Early Ohio Seed Potatoes, **\$1.65**
bushel

We have some Wilson Peas left, and we are
going to offer them this week. Now is your
last chance to get some of them at **10c**
the old price of, can

Fairbanks' Santa Claus Washing Soap, 8-oz.
bar, 100-lb. case, per case

\$3.00

We will not break cases at that price.

Large Oval Dove Brand Herring
in tomato sauce. Value, 25c.
Sale price, 2 for

35c

Morning Glory Fresh Roasted Coffee.
Value, 35c.
Sale price, per lb.,

28c

Sunbeam Minnesota Flour, Satisfaction
Guaranteed, or your money will be refunded.
While it lasts, barrel

\$9.20

Mayonaise Salad Dressing; the salad that
made a large demand by the good house-
keeper. Large size bottle,

25c

Fine Whole Head Rice.
Value, 10c lb. 10-lb limit to customer.
Sale price, lb.

7c

WALTER FISHER'S KASH AND KARRY STORE

Store open every evening until 8 P. M.

MOKENA, ILLINOIS

ANNUAL SPRING MILLINERY OPENING

Will have a Beautiful Showing of

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY

Saturday, March 25th, 1922

All the Latest Styles for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Dorothy Keith dolly cut-outs given to the children.

EVERYBODY WELCOME MYRTLE ARVIDSON FRANKFORT ILLINOIS

VOTE FOR

DAVID G. MURRAY

Republican Candidate for the Nomination of

Probate Clerk

Your Vote Will Be Much Appreciated

Don't Forget the Date.

Primaries April 11, 1922.

**Ernest
Wunderlich
Granite Co.**
Not Inc.

Joliet, Illinois
MONUMENTS
The famous

MONTELO and SALIDA
Granites, guaranteed to hold the
lettering, colors and polish.

DR. W. V. HEDGES

OFFICE HOURS;
2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m.
Will not be in Tuesday and Friday evenings
By Sunday Appointment Only

Reflections.

There is hardly a roadside pond
pool which has not as much land
in it as above the water.

POTATOES

Wishnick is noted for
his excellent potatoes
and I am now selling the
best Early Ohio, North
Dakota, Red River seed
potatoes and New York
rurals.

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Wednesday and Saturday Evenings

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To the Voters of the 41st
Senatorial District

PENCE B. ORR

CANDIDATE FOR THE
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

FOR

State Senator

(Will and DuPage Counties)

Is thirty-nine years of age, an ex-soldier of the late war, is married, and has practiced law
in Will County for the last seventeen years (excepting the period of time spent in the Service)
Has always been interested and active in civic and public affairs, and is widely known in
fraternal circles.

Will assist in the procuring of every possible mile of State Aid Road, NOT ONLY AT
ELECTION TIME, but at all times

Will strive to reduce the present high taxation.

Mr. Orr's opponent has held this office for twenty years past.

You, who desire a change, have the chance to elect as State Senator an aggressive, pro-
gressive, thoroughly capable and fair-minded young man. Now is the accepted time.

Pence B. Orr will be absolutely free from machine domination, free from corporation con-
trol, and free to represent all the people all the time.

If you see fit to make Pence B. Orr your State Senator, he will be unremitting in his desire
and efforts to fulfill the confidence placed in him.

Pence B. Orr Campaign Committee

F. G. Brumund, Chairman

Primaries, Tuesday, April 11, 1922